The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,092.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
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Third Ditto ...... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

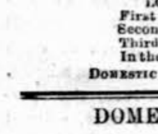
The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
KELLY—December 1st, the wife of Mr. Michael Kelly, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, of a son.

BENGAL.
DEATH.
NICOLL—At Hyderabad, Deccan, James Nicoll, Esq., Sub-Agent Bank of Bengal, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Galle	18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras	23
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Beypore	13	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VI KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

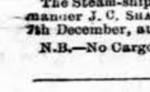
Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	14 &	28	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
		Jan.	„ Fao	1	15
„ Kurrachee	18	1	„ Bushire	3	17
„ Guadur	19	2	„ Linga	5	19
„ Muscat	22	5	„ B. Abbas	7	21
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ Muscat	9	23
„ Linga	25	8	„ Guadur	11	25
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Kurrachee	13	27
„ Fao	29	12			Jan.
Arrive BUSSORAH	30	13	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

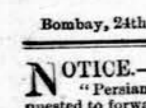
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CHINA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "Governor Higginson," 740 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander Mathew, on Wednesday, the 9th December at 10 A.M., for Hongkong, calling at Galle and Singapore.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE S.S. "Malacca," Captain Macnamara, will be despatched to Hongkong about the 5th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Persian Empire," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubash.
Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's, Bombay, 27th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."
Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmingham," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freights to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Caroline will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Agent for Captain Caroline, Ship "Birmingham."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Avery," George Hislop, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hislop will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Cotton Selectors, and Surveyors and Commission Agents.

H. BURROWES & Co.
No. 11 Oak Lane, Fort, 1st December 1868.

GEORGE CUTHBERT AND JOHN NIMMO.—It is requested that any person possessing information as to the whereabouts of these men will kindly communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the information of their friends.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 7th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.
Bombay, 1st December 1868.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Sharesstanding in their names this day, and that a first Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.
Rampart Row, 30th November 1868.

ESTATE OF PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors on the above Estate will be held on Monday, the Seventh day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to consider the desirability of the execution of a supplemental Deed of Trust to enable the Trustees to wind up the Estate and distribute the Assets forthwith.

G. R. WILSON.
Bombay, 21st November 1868.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz. Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Strap.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
	1 Courier Bag.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Pair of Brushes.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—
BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, Fazendary Ground to Rent on a lease of 99 years, situated at or in the vicinity of Byculla, Grant Road, or the Race Course.

ALSO—To purchase, airy Bungalows at Malabar Hill. Apply either personally or in writing at No. 6 Rampart Row, Office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, a Head Master on Rs. 150, and an Assistant Master on Rs. 70 a month, for the Ellichpore Cantonment School No. 1. They should take charge, if possible, on the 2nd January 1869. The Applicant's vernacular language must be Marathi, and they should inform the undersigned of (1) their ages, (2) place or places of Education, (3) University standing, second language, and optional subjects, and (4) experience as Teachers; and should enclose copies of their Testimonials in their own handwriting.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Akola.
25th November 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I beg to intimate that I have this day commenced Business at Khangaum as Cotton Agent and General Commission Merchant.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN.
1st December 1868.

MR. H. COLEMAN'S (Contractor) Offices have been removed to No. 31, Chinchpoogly, Mornington Villa.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches. Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American French and English Clocks in great variety. Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL COMPANY.—NOTICE—Holders of Receipts for deposits on account of Shares in the above Company are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, No. 6, on Monday the 7th day of December 1868 at 3 P.M. to consider several subjects which will be laid before them.

MOTERAM BHUGOOBHAI, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th November 1868.

MUNICIPALITY CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Broken Stone for repairing Roads during the year 1869.

Three thousand brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole three thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

Place of Delivery.	Quantity required
No. 1 Bazaar Gate and Fort Police Court.	600 brass.
2 Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	500 „
3 Cammateepoora Foras Road	700 „
4 Middle Colaba Road	100 „
5 Naigaum	100 „
6 Parell Road and Sheppard Road	1,000 „
Total	3,000 „

Tenders are to be made only on printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 5th day of December next addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Ex. Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 13th November 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED NOV. 30.

	Rs.	
Lübke's History of Art, translated by E. F. Bunnett, 2 Vols. 8vo. Illustrated	32	0
Grey's Elegy in a Country Churchyard. New Illustrated Edition, Coloured Plates	9	8
Thackeray's Barry Lyndon. Illustrated edn.	5	12
Goldsmith's Poetical Works. New Illustrated edn. Cloth	5	12
Ditto ditto Morocco	12	0
The Percy Anecdotes	2	12
Ancestral Stories, by John Timbs.	5	12
Stories of School Life	4	8
Jack the Conqueror: a Book for Children	3	12
Roger's Poetical Works and Italy. New Illustrated edition. Royal 8vo.	24	0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. Piano edition, Limp morocco	8	0
Sinnott's Military Catechism, by Matton	2	4
Robbin's Cavalry Catechism	3	12
Pharmacopœa for India, 1868	3	8
Handy Volume Series—The Tallants of Barton	2	0
Todhunter's Algebra	5	0
Liddon's Bampton Lectures. Cheap edition.	4	8
Handley Cross	13	8
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. New edition, 1868	18	12
Kemp's How to Lay out a Garden from ½ of an acre to a hundred acres. Illustrated	13	8
Dickens's Uncommercial Traveller.	2	4
Newman's the Soul	2	12
Reading without Tears. Part I.	2	0
Ditto ditto Part II.	2	4
Robinson's Gleaning from French Gardens.	4	8
Lee's Animal Magnetism.	5	12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, Words only, large Type	2	4
Cassel's Choral Music. Complete, Cloth	10	8
Prinsep's Indian Antiquities. 2 Vols.	35	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
The Pall Mall per dozen Rs.	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	
The Celt Black and Drabs		
The Jerome do.		8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands; „ Turban „; „ lined Cork.; Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ......Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.
Bombay, 20th November 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KHANDALLAH.—There will be shortly submitted to sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, valuable property at Khandallah, consisting of three substantial and well-built Houses (furnished), with ample Servants' and Stable accommodation.

The grounds comprise about 80 acres of land, delightfully situate in the most picturesque part of Western India, and commanding grand and extensive views of the Khandallah Ghauts and the mountainous country around.

One of the Houses is upper-storied and was lately erected at great cost.

In former days a portion of the premises belonged to the late Sir Herbert Compton, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and afterwards the whole of the property was in the possession of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.

For particulars of sale and leave to view the premises apply to Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor, at his Office in Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

21st November 1868.

LOSS OF HAIR,
arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of
MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S
HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as. 8
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
THREE MORE NIGHTS.
THURSDAY EVENING, 3RD DECEMBER.
SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!!
REDUCED PRICES!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 3 | Third Class Re. 1
Second Class „ 2 | Fourth Class As. 8

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to MR. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,
specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of
PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
PORT		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co.	26
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India	38
CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled	11
SAUTERNE—In excellent condition	22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

BACON.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE APOLLO
WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.
Bombay, 1st December 1868.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barriohinnock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.
Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until the 10th proximo, for the foundations and plinths of five New Barracks at Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant R E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.
Office of Executive Engineer, Colaba, 28th November 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas ...... *Plaintiff*,
vs.
Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, and Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, and Metheebee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas ...... } *Defendants*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the immoveable property in the above cause, advertized to take place on Wednesday, the 18th day of November last, has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, on which day the said property will be sold by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 24th day of November 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ½ lb. each, per lb.	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order.	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS ...... Rs. 8-8 } SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED „ 12-8 }	„	20
SLEEPING SUITS ...... from „ 12 to	„	18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS ...... from	„	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.

The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.

STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	Rs. 30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „	40	0
Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „	60	0
Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside	55	0
**** *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130	0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use	100	0
The Self-Acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100	
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75	0
The "Elgin" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches	30	0
De la Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep	15	0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep	18	0
Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening ......Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ...... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER,
No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

FIRST CLASS
PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED)
sole appointed Agents for the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,
to whose BRANDIES was awarded
A FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867,

have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and Portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old, Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 5TH DECEMBER.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	
Royal Monthly Army List for November	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. Ditto	2	12
London and Paris Fashions „	1	0
Le Follet	2	4
The Broadway Magazine, Sept., Oct., & November.	2	4
Cassell's Popular Educator, new edn., Vol. II.	4	8
The Language of Flowers, Illustrated	8	0
Howitt's Pictures from Nature	4	8
The Percy Anecdotes, Vol. II.	2	12
Armstrong's Horse-Owner	0	12
Wilkinson's Modern Athletics	0	12
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	1	8
Adam's Falconshurst	1	8
Bowman's Boy Foresters	2	12
Scott's Poetical Works	1	14
Leach's Ship Captain's Medical Guide	1	0
Fun Almanac for 1869	0	3
Old Burchell's Pocket. By E. Burritt	2	12
Peggy, and other tales	2	12
Yates's Black Sheep	1	8
Child's Essays on Physiological Subjects	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary	6	4
Mulhauser's Manual of Writing	1	14
Hibberd's Profitable Gardening	2	12
———Rose Book	3	12
———Town Garden	2	12
———Marine Aquarium	1	8
———Fresh Water Aquarium	1	8
———Book of the Aquarium	2	12
Singing made Easy	0	6
Berries and Fruit Knitting Book	0	6
The Tradesman's Book-Keeper	0	12
A Word to Parents	0	12
Penley's Art of Sketching in Water-Colours	0	12
Painting in Oil Colours	0	12
Armstrong on Chimneys	0	12
Gibbs on Cotton Cultivation	5	12
Surgeon on Electricity	15	12
Thomson's Engineer's Guide	3	12
Box on Hydraulics	3	0
Baker on Long-Span Bridges	2	12
Humber on Iron Bridges	31	8
Burn's Mechanical Drawing	6	12
Jameson's Mechanics	4	8
Walker's Memoirs of Scientific Men	2	12
Strahan's Meteorology	1	14
Denton's Model Mapping	1	2
Bashforth on Oblique Bridges	4	8
Donaldson on ditto Arches.	2	4
Jacobs on Sewage	0	12
Armstrong and Bourne on Boiler Engineering	1	8
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4	8
Hopkinson's Working Engineer's Guide to ditto	3	0
Turnbull's Strength of Timber, &c.	1	2
Bourne on Surveying	3	12
Campin on Hand-Turning	4	8
Holley's Carpentry	1	8
Ainslie's Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination (ordinary.) 1868	4	8
Haslett's Civil Engineering Pocket Book	5	12
Warren's Engineering Drawing	3	0
Booth on Working in Marble	3	12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Evans's Millwright's Guide	9	0
Overman's Moulding and Founding Guide	3	12
Mackellar's work on Printing	5	12
Schunk on Railway Curves	5	0
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	9	4
Fergusson's Electricity	2	12
Clarke's Electrical Measurement	4	8
Neil's Art of Public Speaking	0	12
Æsop's Fables, in words of one syllable	2	12
Everybody's Year Book	0	6
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry New edition	10	8
Max Muller's Chips, &c., &c. New edn., 2 Vols.	18	0
Routledge's Pictures from English History	0	12
The Great Works of Raphael. 2nd Series	31	8
The World's Pictures	15	12
Early Works of Sir E. Landseer	23	12
Master-Pieces of English Art	31	8
Mackay's Elements of Geography	0	12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3	12
Moncrieff's (Lieut., R.E.) Irrigation in Southern Europe	22	8
Picture Books in Great variety. ...12 annas to	1	8
Mind Your Stops; Hard words made easy; Dictionary of abbreviations; Talking and debating; Letter writing simplified; French in a fortnight; 500 French Phrases; 500 French words; Science of dress; Weather wisdom; A little Latin; Children, and how to manage them; How to cut and contrive children's clothes; Illness prevented; Blunders in behaviour corrected;—Each	0	6
Common blunders in speaking; Mispronunciation Corrected.—Each	0	4
The Complete Writing Master	0	9

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Cramer's Dance Music, Parts 1 to 4	1	8
——— Album of ditto	1	8
Songs.—Fisherman's Daughter; Angel gone before; Fairyland; Sailor's Story; and Sweet Bird, Pretty Bird, tell.—Each	1	8
Galop.—Jupiter	1	8
Polka Mazurka.—Madrid	1	8

NEW CARTES DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 30th November, 1868.

NOTICES.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY. SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICES.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended. ...Rs. 70.

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ...Rs. 100.

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ...Rs. 150.

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ...Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys ...... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from ...... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET
SYKES AND DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
by
COXETER AND SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1839)
Manufacturers by appointment to
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
LONDON,
are manufactured by first class workmen only, and obtained
PRIZE MEDALS
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
of 1851 and 1862
For Superior Workmanship and quality.

Abdominal Belts.	Knives, Amputating.
Amputating Instruments.	Lancets, Abscess.
Arm Slings.	Lancets, Bleeding.
Artery Forceps.	Lancets, Gum.
Auriscopes.	Midwifery Instruments.
Bougies, Silver.	Needles, Seton and others.
Bougies, Wax.	Pessaries.
Bullet Extractors.	Post-mortem Instruments.
Bullet Forceps.	Probes.
Caustic Holders, Ivory.	Sounds, Silver and Steel.
Caustic Holders, Silver.	Specula, Anal.
Caustic Holders, Vulcanite.	Specula, Ear.
Catheters, Gum Elastic	Specula, Eye.
Catheters, Silver.	Specula, Vaginal.
Cupping Instruments, complete cases.	Sphymographa, Maury's.
	Splints.
Cupping Glasses.	Sponge Tents.
Dilators, Holts.	Sponges, Sanitary.
Ear Douches.	Stethoscopes.
Ear Trumpets.	Suspensory Bandages.
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's.	Syringes, Elastic.
Enema Apparatus, Coxeters.	Syringes, Glass.
„ „ Irrigateur.	Syringes, Vulcanite.
„ „ Dr. Kennedy's.	Test Tubes, and Racks.
„ „ Mathews'.	Tongue Depressors.
„ „ Read's.	Tourniquets.
„ and Stomach Pump Apparatus.	Trocars.
	Trusses, Coles'.
„ „ Veterinary.	Trusses, Ordinary.
Eyes, Artificial Human.	Trusses, Salmon and Ody's.
Eye Douches.	Trusses, White's Mocmain.
Eye Syringes, Anel's.	Urinometers.
Forceps.	Urinals, Glass.
Hydrocele Instruments in cases.	Urinals, Gutta Percha.
	Urinals, India Rubber.
Hypodermic Injectors.	Urinals. Metal.
Inhalers, various.	Vaccine Points.
Knives, Abscess.	&c. &c. &c.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113 to
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six percent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 238
Akote New	235 to 238
Broach	225 to 230
Dhollera	233 to 235
Bhownuggur	233 to 235
Veeraval	205 to 215
Vingoria	220 to 222
Dharwar Sawginned	238 to 240
Khandeish	222 to 230
Barsee	222 to 230

Ready sales 275 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—26TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

Government Securities.—No sale of 4 per cents. reported to-day. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were purchased, only in small sums, at Rs. 8-12 premium.

A large amount of 5½ per cents. sold at Rs 12-8 premium.

Only a few National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 136 and Rs. 137.

Oudh Banking Corporation Limited.—A petition has been presented, on the 18th instant, to the Civil Court of Lucknow by shareholders and contributories praying for the winding up of the Company under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

A transaction in Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 20.

[illegible] Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, offered in the market for [illegible]7½, exclusive of dividend, find ready buyers.

[illegible]ses of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s [illegible]ere made at Rs. 285.

[illegible] Trading Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 22; the [illegible]ants more at the same price.

BANK OF BENGAL.

[illegible]ENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 24th November, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]tors' Capital, paid up ... ... Rs.	2,20,00,000	0	0
[illegible] Fund	17,83,852	15	11
[illegible] Treasury Balance at Head [illegible] ... Rs. Nil; [illegible] at [illegible]ches „ 83,25,782 14 2	83,25,782	14	2
[illegible]er Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,83,67,552	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,90,105	15	7
Sundries	6,13,453	0	8
Rs...	6,14,80,747	12	7

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities ... Rs.	35,82,392	0	4
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	43,64,392	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,01,49,580	2	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.	1,14,49,840	1	3
Dead Stock	9,67,536	2	9
Stamps	13,186	15	0
Balances with other Banks	10,73,372	9	5
Sundries	4,94,602	3	0
Rs...	3,20,94,902	2	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,28,89,073 13 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 1,64,96,771 13 4	2,93,85,845	10	5
Rs.	6,14,80,747	12	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Birch, Colonel, 1·4th Fusiliers, on leave, from the Punjab.
Hill, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Simla.
Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from Poona.
Hall, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 2.

Broughton, Surgeon Major, on sick leave, to Matheran.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th November, 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant the Honourable C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Acting Aide-de-Camp, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 1st instant, the date on which Lieutenant Buller reverted to his permanent appointment as Aide-de-Camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. J. Durand to act as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Douglas. Dated 9th November 1868.

Lieutenant H. E. Eliot, General List, Infantry, to act as Quartermaster, vice Durand. Dated 9th November 1868.

42nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. D. Beeston, from 1st Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Woodhouse, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 9th November 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Briggs, Bengal Infantry, is transferred for general duty from Jubbulpore to Allahabad.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Row, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is directed to do general duty at the Presidency.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 7th November 1868, cancelling the nomination of Captain H. Lawton, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for duty at the Regimental Depot, Captain J. C. Moore, of the same battalion, will proceed home instead of that Officer.

Captain Moore will, however, accompany the left wing of his battalion to Dinapore, after which duty he will be available for employment with troops on the voyage home.

The permission granted to Captain H. DeBrett, Staff Corps Wing Officer 18th Native Infantry, to join the Officers' Survey [illegible] C. 15th August last, (page 342,) is hereby [illegible]

[illegible]s of G. G. O. No. 585 of 1852, Lieutenant [illegible]ral List, Infantry, Quartermaster 37th [illegible]ermitted to join the Senior Department [illegible]e, Roorkee, from the 1st January to the [illegible]

[illegible]., in joint medical charge of Simla, is [illegible] charge of the Head Quarters Staff [illegible]aining at the station, in addition to [illegible]ct from the 15th instant, and during [illegible]ajor J. T. C. Ross, on duty with His [illegible]n-Chief, or until further orders.

[illegible]the Horse Guards, Assistant Sur[illegible]ched to the 90th, is directed to [illegible]ot, on its arrival at Hongkong, [illegible]o duty with troops to the port of embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon A. Minty, M. B., in medical charge of the garrison at Attock, is directed to join his corps, the 90th Foot, without delay.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th November, 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot—Brevet Colonel H. LeGeyt Bruce, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Commandant, from the 28th instant, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, 19th Hussars, whose tour of command will expire on that date.

25th Native Infantry—Lieutenant J. N. Steel, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Oldham, who vacates on exceeding 24 months' leave. Dated 16th November 1868.

Lieutenant W. C. Farwell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing subaltern, vice Steel. Dated 16th November 1868.

[illegible]Native Infantry—Captain H. M. Wemyss, Officiating [illegible]ommand, to be 2nd in Command, vice Thomas, who is [illegible]d to resign that appointment. Dated 16th November [illegible]

[illegible]tive Infantry—Major J. T. Watson, Staff Corps, to [illegible]ng 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Basden, [illegible] Officiating Commandant of the 15th Native In[illegible]ted 7th October 1868.

[illegible]. A. Dobbin, late 6th European Regiment, is [illegible]rom the 11th to the 32nd Native Infantry, for [illegible]

[illegible]nction of Government, 1st class Veterinary [illegible]urnbull is appointed Officiating Inspecting [illegible]geon Lower Circle, during the time Inspecting [illegible]geon W. Johnson is employed on special duty, [illegible]r orders.

[illegible]the 10th August last, (page 328,) detailing Ensign R. H. Harrison, 58th Foot, for duty with the regimental depot, and directing him to proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£5 0s. 0d.	to £5 15 per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel, Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Dec. 2	Ne Plus Ultra	Woodberry	Liverpool, June 27.
	Astrecanna	Wilson	Rangoon.
	Kanington	—	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Dec. 2	Norsk Flag	Nielson	Rangoon.
	Asiana	Selkirk	Diamond Island.
	Oriental	Balch	Liverpool via Carwar.
	Dilawar	Baillie	London via Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Princess of Wales, Gallsis, to Delhousie.
Ship Leaping Water, McNelly, to Galle.
Steamer Thales, Roskell, to Hongkong.
Brig Lutchmipursad, Nacoda, to Alippey and Cochin.

The ship Philip Nelson, to Liverpool, via Tuticorin, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 26 Paris (s) ... Anderson ... Bombay, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26 Knight Errant ... — ... —
Czarwitch ... — ... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 26 Oriental (s) ... Day ... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26 Agra (s) ... — ... Mauritius.
Arbia (s) ... — ... Bombay.
Sattara (s) ... — ... Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 2nd, 1-24 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin," with Gulf Mails, left for Bombay at 10 A.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a Godown, in No. 1 Victoria Buildings, capable of holding about 600 packages. Apply to LYON & Co.

TO BACHELORS.—Two Gentlemen, residing in a healthy part of the Fort, would be happy to meet with another, who could be accommodated on moderate terms. Address "R. P. Q.," Bombay Gazette.

NOTICE.—We have this day removed from Forbes Street to our new Offices, First Floor of No. 10, Rampart Row. A. BLASCHECK & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1868.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned have this day been removed to No. 5 Church Gate Street. J. A. SHEPHERD.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.
SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—HALF PRESS COTTON.—To obviate any doubt as to what is to be considered Half Pressed Cotton, it must be clearly understood that Cotton not pressed to the extent of 12 lbs. per cubic foot will be charged at Docra rate.
W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay,
2nd December 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL ON NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Fifth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new Shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st January 1869.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late Tricum Kessowjee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Nuvevow, widow of the late Bhimjee Muccanee. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby apprized thereof.
HENRY S. CARTER,
Applicant's Proctor.
Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of Jumnadass Khooshaldass.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Final Dividend, at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. on the amount of admited claims on the above Estate, will be paid to Creditors on and after Monday the Seventh day of December current.
P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.
Bombay, 3rd December 1868.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.
A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.
Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Poultry, has their Stall in the Market, where they can be consulted.
H. Brothers respectfully solicits a small share of the Public patronage, and they take this opportunity to state they are feeding a few good Ducks and Turkeys for Christmas, when a good bird may be had.
H. Brothers get all their "fowls" fresh from the country, not sickly things from the Goa boats.
Terms—Cash, on delivery.
Market, December, 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

		Rs.	as.
JOUVINS	White Kid Gloves	3	0
	Lavender and Straw	3	0
DRESS TIES		0	8
LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats		16	0
ELLWOOD'S Black Silk Hats		14	0

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Building Materials at Upper Colaba.
Under instructions from the Government, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., the Building Materials of the following 2 Lots of Government Property:—
Lot 1st.—All the Materials of the large substantially chunam and teak built Building, with out-houses, &c., known as the Officers' Mess Room, and under No. 49.
Lot 2nd.—The Materials of the Building called the European Hospital Guard Room.
Terms—Cash—and other conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

FOR SALE, just arrived per "Windsor Castle," two thorough-bred English Fillies.
1st.—A Bay Filly, foaled in 1867, Knight of Kars out of Lime-flower, by Knight of St. George out of Necotine by Son, her dam Prussic Aid by Voltaire out of Arsenic, by the Colonel—Arsenic by Marisco.
2nd—A Brown Filly, foaled in 1867 (Sister to Belle of Kars) by Knight of Kars, out of Perfidious by Lauercost, her dam Treacherous by Pantaloon out of Shiraz by Camel. Showing how the Bay filly is Sister to Moslem (in blood) the winner of the 2,000 guineas this year.
Moslem is by Knight of St. Patrick, who is by Irish Birdcatcher out of Pocohontas.
Lime-flower is by Knight of St. George, who is by Irish Birdcatcher.
Knight of Kars is a Son of Pocohontas by Nutwith. These Mares landed in excellent condition.
For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN HUMFREY, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Hydrabad, Sind.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association, Limited, (in Liquidation), held at the Offices of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 28th day of November 1868:—
Present—The Liquidators and 14 Shareholders.
Proposed by Kessowjee Cursonjee, and seconded by Nanjee Hurruckchund, that Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhai do take the Chair.
Advertisement convening Meeting dated 27th October read to Meeting; Report read to Shareholders in the Vernacular.
Proposed by Kessowjee Cursonjee, and seconded by Purmanund Lilladhur, that the Final Accounts of the Liquidators be adopted.—Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Pursotum Curumchund, and seconded by Pursotum Ootumchund, that the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators, be deposited with Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee.—Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Nanjee Hurruckchund, and seconded by Hirachund Ragowjee, that the Company has been duly wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act X. of 1866—Carried unanimously.
Vote of thanks to Chairman.
MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI, Chairman.
Bombay, 28th November 1868.
P.S.—The particulars of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company and Report of Liquidators will be read in the "Government Gazette," dated 10th December 1868.

LOYSEL'S PATENT COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
LOYSEL'S Patent Hydrostatic Urn Shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, &c., &c.
BLOCK TIN ELEGANT STEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged, in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

	Rs.	
To hold one Pint, extra strong with measure	10	0
To hold two Pints, with measure and extra strong	13	0
To hold three Pints, extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints, with measure	23	0
To hold six Pints, Ornamented Handles, and extra Filter	31	0

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

	Rs.	
To hold one Pint, elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
Do. Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints, with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N.B.—The two last-named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)
CONTENTS OF PART IV.
QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
Notices of Motion.
Government Debt for Water Rate.
Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
Draft Building Act.
Municipal License Tax.
Proceedings of Finance Committee.
Gas Company.
Sanction of Estimates.
Municipality's Outstandings.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Financial Position of the Municipality.
Changes in Finance Committee.
Miscellaneous.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
Appointment of Acting Health Officer.
ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
„ from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
„ from Bhau Byrojee.
„ from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
„ from Mr. P. Higgins.
Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Proposed Census.
Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th Dec., at 3 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ...Dec.	5	Saturday .. Dec.	19
„ „	12	„ „	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

December ... 11 | December ... 25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

December ... 25

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mail for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following date:—

December ... 12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	...	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A. M.	...	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers' are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th December, at 9 o'clock.
H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant.
Marine Lines.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868.

ONCE more we have a municipal crisis—a fresh and unwelcome surprise. Our readers are aware that when the Eight Lakhs Loan Bill was brought before the Legislative Council it was, on the motion of Colonel Marriott, referred to a committee, who were directed to take evidence on the state of the municipal finance, especially in respect to outstanding assets. That motion turns out to have been amply justified by results, which testify to the foresight of Colonel Marriott. For, if we have been correctly informed, and our information rests on most excellent authority, the inquiries of the committee, so far as they have been conducted, demonstrate the pressing necessity not for an Eight Lakhs Loan, but for a Loan of no less than Twenty Lakhs—£200,000—to place the Municipality in a solvent condition. The statement will be read with feelings of legitimate surprise, because the proposal to raise eight lakhs by loan, it was generally understood, would not only substitute a loan at lower interest for the old debt, but provide a cash balance. It now appears, however, from whatever cause, that the grounds on which such a sanguine view of our affairs was formed were erroneous, and that a further plunge into debt alone will redeem us from something very like bankruptcy. The amount proved to be needful is large—two-thirds, indeed, of the whole municipal revenue; and, when authority is given to raise it in the market, we trust that full securities will be taken against the possible recurrence of any similarly disastrous condition of our finances in future years.

As the condition of affairs which we have broadly sketched tends to throw some discredit on the Municipal Commissioner we feel bound in justice to say, that although he, in common with his fellow creatures, is not exempt from error, yet in this case he is far less to blame than a bare statement of results would imply. For it should be ever remembered that he succeeded to an immense deficit, reported to be not less than fifteen lakhs, and that while by energetic action he speedily reduced this large sum nearly one-half, yet that ever since he has had to contend with the burden of arrears. We have not the means of testing the figures which have come under our notice, nor have we any reason to doubt that at least they approximate to the truth. Taking them for granted they show that the Municipal Commissioner has been engaged in a laborious struggle to bring up arrears, and that from various causes he has been only partially, it is true, but still very considerably successful. Thus the statement before us shows that, despite the obstinate balance of arrears, a total in excess of the proper income for each year has been collected within the year. Nevertheless the balance still due on the 30th of September this year was in excess of the balance remaining due on the 31st of December 1866. Of course, part of this sum will fall into the municipal chest, but we fear there is not much ground for believing that the collections since the 30th of September will yield anything like the amount required to establish an equilibrium. The old weight, in part, still hangs round the neck of the administration. But the arrears existing when he entered office are not the only cause of the prevailing embarrassment. There is another equally, perhaps even more, potent. The Municipal Commissioner desired to levy the Police and Lighting Rates and the Halalcore Cess directly from the house-owners, but unfortunately the Bench of Justices would not hear of this, and imposed on the Commissioner the almost impossible task of collecting these rates from the occupiers, whenever the owners should have given in lists of the tenants fifteen days before the rate fell due. These and other provisions not only rendered the collection precarious but infinitely laborious, and it is partly to this cause that we owe the famous episode about the myriads of bills required to collect the taxes. In any case it is manifest that the mode of collection prescribed by the Bench seriously trammelled the Municipal Commissioner, and may be justly held responsible for some portion of the arrears. But having made these fair admissions we can go no further. It is impossible for us to review recent proceedings without seeing how unaccountable they were in the face of a chronic difficulty in collecting revenue, a proposal for a new to extinguish an old loan, and a not improbable deficit. What have we seen? The License Tax abolished and no substitute provided, followed by the re-imposition of the tax in a revised form when it was plain that the original artifice would not suffice to resuscitate the so-called Town Dues, and impose a tax on goods in transit. Then came the reduction of the House-tax, supported, we grieve to say, by the Municipal Commissioner, who a few weeks later is obliged to admit that he stands in need of a Twenty Lakh Loan, and who, we believe, still clings to the inexplicable notion that a 5 per cent. House-tax is all we require. It really looks as if the ingenious conjuring to which we have been treated, not excepting the dramatic use made of the myriad-bill argument, were a connected plan to force Octroi duties on the town, and Transit duties on the imperial trade.

Now, we submit, once more, that the existing condition of the municipal fiscal and administrative system, more than ever since the necessity for a Twenty Lakh Loan was discovered, calls in trumpet tones for the institution of a searching Inquiry by an independent Government Commission. We absolutely need not only to know how we stand, what is the exact state of the finances and the nature of the machinery for collecting taxes, but we require some securities calculated to safeguard the future against like calamities. The investigations of the Commission so imperatively called for should include the constitution of the Bench of Justices for working purposes, now left pretty much to chance; so that it may be ascertained whether some improvements cannot be effected with the object of diminishing the existing uncertainty. Investigations by committees of the Legislative Council are insufficient, because those bodies cannot thrust the probe to the bottom of the wounds, while an inquiry by the Bench would be still less effective. Considering the recurring character of municipal deficits, the recently exposed irregularities in certain departments, the fragmentary and jerking way in which the Bench deals with taxation, the bad constitution of that body, the complaints of the Municipal Commissioner, the dissatisfaction of the public, and the demand for leave to raise £200,000 sterling by way of loan, we venture to assert that *facts* have made out an irresistible demand for inquiry, and we venture to hope that the Government of Bombay will regard the case in the same light and accord the demand with the least possible delay.

THE NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE FOR INDIA.

THE Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence which has just been brought into the Governor-General's Council is in every way satisfactory. The Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners is both full, clear, and concise, and they have shown a statesman-like discretion in avoiding puzzling technicalities and in generally upholding the existing law as contained in Act II. of 1855. This Act "was designed not as a complete body of rules, but as supplementary to, and corrective of, the English Law, and also of the customary Law of Evidence prevailing in those parts of British India where the English law is not administered," *i. e.*, in the Mofussil. As shown in a recent judgment of Mr. Justice Westropp, which must have delighted every jurist who has read it, the Mofussil Courts have never acknowledged any substantive *lex loci* in British India, and, in the absence of any positive law, generally followed the law of the domicile of origin of the parties, but with this peculiarity, that they have applied English law to all British subjects technically so-called. It was not therefore to be expected that an ancillary and very difficult subject such as the Mofussil Law of Evidence should have received much attention. As Mr. Raymond West remarks in a note to the Act abovementioned no judicial decision has yet decided what constitutes that law, nor has the Legislature provided any Code. In the same way as there are no prohibitions of polygamy in India except statutable ones, so it would seem that any evidence admissible under either English, Hindu, or Mahomedan Law must be received, unless its admission is prohibited by its statute. The Courts have even acted upon the presumptions of each of these Laws of Evidence. In regard to the death of an absentee, the Hindu doctrine has been applied, while the Bengal Courts, and even the Privy Council, settle the *onus probandi* in cases of pre-emption and legitimacy according to the Mussalman rules. Side by side with this latitude, there is the anomaly of the Highest Courts of the Presidencies on their Original Side strictly adhering to their *lex fori*, which is the English law in every matter of evidence. In their Appellate Jurisdiction these Courts have shown a tendency to enforce the same law on the Mofussil; and for this reason, as well as for the sake of perspicuity, there was an urgent need of legislation. The Commissioners think that the English law is much too artificial, and they remark "that much of it is admitted to be unsuited to the various states of society, and the different forms of property which are to be met with in India." A simple procedure is much thwarted by a complex Law of Evidence which generally benefits vakeels by causing remands and new trials. The first part of the Bill relates to the admissibility of evidence. Each section is explained by illustrations of supposed cases, which will perform all the functions of precedents. The Commissioners have carefully avoided one great quagmire, namely, the technical terms of English law. The Hon'ble H. S. Maine will probably drive the Contract Law into this Slough of Despond if he insists on retaining the words "real and personal property." The word "hearsay" is one of these dangerous equivoces; sometimes admissible, sometimes not, this paisâcha has a Protean character: a practised hand uses him as a fiddle and plays on him as he pleases, working the Judges into a painful use of precedents. The Commissioners have exhibited magnanimity in keeping him out of their Bill altogether. "They abstained from making use of the word hearsay from the uncertainty and vagueness of the meaning usually attributed to that word." So a whole colony of waspish precedents has been kept out of Asia. The new Law will settle many doubts and also make many kinds of evidence admissible which were not, or were supposed not to be admissible before. Every one except mentally incompetent persons are competent, and, by inference, compellable to be witnesses; but communications on affairs of state, or between married people, and vakeels and clients are not to be disclosed any more than before. If, however, the communication was made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, it is not protected from disclosure. If, for example, a vakeel told his client, or the client induced his vakeel, to forge a document for the purpose of a suit, there would be no privilege between them. A separate and original section provides that a married person shall not be questioned regarding illicit intercourse. The use of copies of memoranda to refresh the memory of witnesses has also been stopped. The distinction between primary and secondary evidence of execution of documents has been kept up, and rules laid down for the quantity of proof. It is also provided that comparison of a disputed signature, writing, or seal, with another which is admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Judge to be genuine, may be made. This settles a doubtful point of customary law as to whether a proved signature may be so used, or only an admitted one. The evidence about pedigrees is rather enlarged, although no express reference is made to adoptions, probably because of what Bain would call the relativity between the word "family" and each system of kinship in India. The ancient practice of the Company's Courts which allowed merchants' account-books to be independent evidence is now affirmed. Somehow the Company's officers being very practical men, got a much clearer insight into what a Law of Evidence should be than the King's Judges ever did; they sought out what was best in the Hindu, the Scotch, and the Roman Law, and used it after the manner of jurists; and most later legislation as well as case-made law has only been a return from the false reasonings of the Westminster Hall School to the practice of those Civil Servants of the Company who administered the laws of Mountstuart Elphinstone. It is very curious, for instance, to note how the law of perjury has been worked back through many cobwebs to its position at the commencement of the century.

Rules of Evidence are intended only to guide the judgment, not to over-rule it as they sometimes do. In England, as the Commissioners remark, unprofessional jurymen are usually judges of fact, and it is perhaps well to prevent them listening to hearsay, and to give the professional Judge an authority over them in regard to law. But in India, generally, the function of the professional Judge relates to fact as well as law; he has to do all the work of a jury in a thousand cases which turn on local custom; on the interpretation of vernacular phrases, which may have been imported from some other dialect, on the consistency of one story with the ordinary circumstances of native life as compared with that of another account, contrary to the first, but supported by the other half of the village witnesses. Under such a system the "Trained Judge" is the man acquainted with native customs, languages, and intrigues rather than the successful student of Blackstone and Coke. But the training we speak of is hard to acquire, and is seldom acquired by any but those who begin work in this country at an early age. A young Judge may have to decide on two diametrically opposite sets of pleadings. Finding it difficult to do so, he sends for papers relating to it in some other office, and often gains a hint therefrom, which gives him an insight into the matter. This practice is, however, contrary to the spirit of the English Law, but has always been a part of Indian procedure. It ought not to be inferred that the Judges hunt up evidence in order to commit injustice; and the Commissioners have done a great service in extending the principle of the Mofussil Code. They say—"There is greater danger from the mind of the Court being uninformed than from its being unduly influenced by the information laid before it. It seems, therefore, better to afford every facility for the admission of truth, although with some risk that falsehood or error may be mixed with it, than to narrow, with a view to the exclusion of falsehood, the channels by which truth is admitted." This opinion is the very echo of one given by Mr. George Campbell in his "Modern India" twenty years ago. Mr. Justice Holloway has lately been applying it at Madras, and on the strength of the reasoning of that most learned of Indian Judges, the High Court of Calcutta has reversed one very important decision of their own in order to allow of a survey award or a judicial decision being taken in courts *quantum valeat*. This is the principle of the new Bill, though perhaps in the very instance we cite it has inadvertently reduced the discretion of the Judges. The question of judgment *in rem* which puzzled Taylor and Smith to define, and which has never been successfully examined into except by Mr. Justice Holloway at Madras, has now been definitely settled; the effect of a judgment *inter partes* as a bar to further proceedings will still exist under the Code of Civil Procedure, but its value as evidence has been weakened: it is admissible but not conclusive. The Commissioners believe more in the inference of the Courts than in rules of presumptions. An important change has been made in the number of things of which Courts are to take judicial notice. The category includes "the names, titles, and functions of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of India." This privilege of being so taken notice of belongs under the Act of 1855 only to such great dignitaries as Governors, Members of Council, Judges and Bishops.

The only other alteration to be noticed is that a Court may act upon the evidence of a single witness even in cases of treason or perjury or of criminal charges supported by the evidence of accomplices alone. Section 28 of the Act of 1855 left these three cases as exceptions, and they were held applicable to the Mofussil. What constitutes corroborative evidence is a very interesting question. Comparison of signatures, letters or documents produced, oral evidence of collateral circumstances might all do. Best goes so far as to say that the charge may be proved wholly by circumstantial evidence. Mr. Field in his neat little book on the Indian Act holds that circumstances alone, when in a documentary shape, might disprove the assignment, and quotes Archbold and Roscoe on this point. We hazard the conjecture that even his former statement called "corroborative" in Section 31 of Act II. of 1855 might, if used to support the evidence of a witness, satisfy the law. In the decision that an alternative finding and conviction (in a case where a man has sworn to two opposite statements) is perfectly legal, the Courts, relying on the logical axiom that of contradictories one must be false, have dispensed with the want of corroboration altogether. The intelligent reader must, from these instances, be aware how much necessity of care in manipulating the law is thrown on the Magistrates and Sessions Courts; how easily a guilty man may slip out of the clutches when the ins and outs of this doctrine of corroboration are not understood. The technical requirements will be removed by the new Bill, though, of course, the natural difficulty of proof will be as great as ever. However useful such refinements may be in England, where the people, being rich, are titillated with legal *tukrars*, we are glad to see the jargon about "quantity of evidence" and "more numerous proof" kicked out of our Indian forums. The same conservative instinct, which in England regards these quibbles with fondness, would sturdily object to their admission into a system where their status is that of interlopers and exotic.

Q. E. D.

WE hear that Lord Mayo and Lord Napier embarked at Suez on the 30th of November. They will stay two or three days at Aden, and reach Bombay on the 18th inst.

WE learn that the Broach Exhibition will be opened on the date already notified, no change having been made in the arrangements.

WE understand that certain legal documents, bearing large stamps, have just been discovered relating to the dealings of Premchund Roychund with the Asiatic Bank; documents which materially affect the evidence of that speculator, in regard to accounts with the Asiatic Bank in the names of other persons. If we mistake not these papers will relieve the name of Mr. Morrison from the odium thrown upon it.

A BELGAUM correspondent informs us that Colonel Aitken, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, was last week at that station on a tour of inspection of the Arsenal there.

COLONEL BELL, Sanitary Commissioner, accompanied by his Secretary, Dr. Asher, has proceeded to Belgaum on duty to report on the sanitary condition and requirements of the military buildings and cantonment there.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed for hearing the case against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, before Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust. The accused, with his solicitor, Mr. Peile, attended, but Mr. Leathes, for Mr. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, applied for a postponement on account of Mr. Maidment's serious illness. This was opposed by Mr. Peile and Mr. Dunbar (retained by Mr. Peile); but His Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, very properly granted a postponement for a week, and intimated that should Mr. Maidment not be able to attend by next Wednesday, he would grant a further adjournment for another week.

AT the Poona Sessions Court during the last month a strange case was tried before Mr. Hunter, the Senior Assistant Judge. Two individuals, one being the warder of the city jail, and the other a prisoner undergoing four years' imprisonment in that penitentiary, were charged with an attempt to murder an ayah in the employ of Captain Anderson, Brigade Major, Poona. It appears that the warder of the jail passed out his accomplice from the precincts of the jail at a late hour of night, when they jointly set out for the perpetration of their object and entered the premises of Captain Anderson residing in camp, at about midnight;—an alarm was raised, and the ayah of Mrs. Anderson was discovered with her throat cut, which was effected by the prisoner with a razor subsequently found. The culprits were cleverly captured, one almost instantaneously, within the walls of the bungalow of Captain Anderson. The trial of the case lasted close upon five days, when, after a most careful investigation, conviction by a jury was the result—and Mr. Hunter sentenced both prisoners to transportation beyond seas for the term of their natural lives, the Assistant Judge expressing his full concurrence in the verdict arrived at by the jury. In connexion with this case we may mention that it is believed the local Government called upon the Inspector General of Prisons for a report as to the apparent mismanagement of the Superintendent of the Jail, and the gross dereliction of duty of his officials,—the result of which has been that the displeasure of Government has been recorded. This again has led to the trial of the gate-keeper of the jail who was on duty at the time the prisoner passed out, and he has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras at a meeting on the 26th ultimo raised the rates of interest again one per cent. all round.

FROM a Madras paper we learn that the Bangalore corps of volunteers is expected to consist of two hundred and fifty members; and that their tunics and trowsers are to be of green serge with scarlet piping.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt in Trippatore, in the collectorate of Salem, Madras presidency, on the 8th instant at 7 o'clock in the morning. The shock was very slight, and it appeared to pass from east to west. Its duration is stated to have been a few seconds.

WE observe that Sir William Mansfield left Umballa on the 25th ultimo at 8 A.M. by special train, and arrived in Meerut at 2 P.M., the staff accompanying him. His Excellency was to leave last Saturday for the eastward, and was not to visit Delhi at present. Sir William, says the "Mofussilite," was looking hale and hearty.

MAJOR BLUNT'S Troop of Royal Horse Artillery with the undermentioned officers, namely, Major Blunt, Captain Theobald, Lieutenants Hanbury and Gordon, and Assistant Surgeon Turton, with one hundred and thirty-five men, and one hundred and seventy horses, marched into Kirkee from Ahmednuggur on the morning of Monday last, the 30th November, and have taken possession of the barracks and horse lines vacated by the C. Troop R. H. A.—*Deccan Herald*.

AFTER much hesitation and demur as to how the 1st Madras Light Cavalry were to be forwarded to their destination at Kamptee, it has been finally decided that they are to go by rail to Nagpore. The fiat for the departure of the regiment has been published in Brigade Orders, and they will proceed from Poona to Nagpore *in eight special trains*, the first leaving Poona on the evening of to-morrow, Thursday, the 3rd instant. The regiment has been broken up into such small detachments, in consequence of the difficulty of transporting the horses, no more than 25 or 30 of which animals can be sent by each train. The several divisions of the corps will be supplied by the Commissariat Department with water, grain, and forage, *en route*, and they will halt at Callian, Munmar, and Akola. In consequence of Colonel Bivar having been unfortunately compelled by severe illness to proceed to England, on sick certificate, Lieuenant-Colonel Dyneley, now in command, will take the regiment to Kamptee.—*Ibid*.

ON the passage out from Gravesend to Kurrachee, a total abstinence society was formed among the troops which arrived at Kurrachee in the "Cospatrick" on the 26th, and it now consists of 100 members out of 300 men who form the detachment. This is due to the exertions of two of the ship's company, members of the H. M.'s ship "Vulcan's" Total Abstinence Society, named Morgan and Grouchy. This, we believe, is something unprecedented. We understand that the Society intend holding a tea meeting in Kurrachee shortly.—*Sindian, Nov. 28.*

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER returned to Kurrachee from Hydrabad, by special train, at half-past 11 A.M. on the 25th. He came to meet Lady Merewhether who arrived from England in the "Mahratta" the same evening. The Commissioner starts against on Monday to rejoin his camp which is pitched at Kotree. He will proceed direct to Jacobabad *via* Sehwan. From Jacobabad the Commissioner, in all probability, will proceed to Kusmore and thence cross over and visit the Thurr and Parkur districts. His tour may not be completed till March or April. The "Sattelite" has been ordered to be held in readiness as she may be required for part of the journey.—*Ibid*.

THE "Central India Times" states that a question of some importance to Uncovenanted officers has been referred to the Government of India by the Educational Department for decision. An Inspector of Schools was deputed to inspect a Government school beyond his own jurisdiction. The question arises whether the officer, under the circumstances adverted to, is entitled to the usual travelling allowances. The Government of India has decided that he is not entitled to them under existing rules.

THE Government of Bombay have informed the Madras Government that, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, they have sanctioned the proposal of the Commander of the Forces, that native troops and followers returning from Abyssinia and re-embarking from Bombay for their destination, may be allowed free rations during the voyage until they reach the final port of debarkation.—*Madras Times*.

THE Secretary of State for India has informed the local Government with reference to the report of Captain Phipps, Superintendent of Pearl Banks, for the season 1867-68, that he has read with much regret this report on the unsatisfactory result of that officer's examination of the pearl banks; but as no sufficient reason is shown for supposing that the oysters will not return to the banks, he approves of the instructions given by this Government to Captain Phipps to repeat his examination when the proper season arrives.—*Ibid*.

THE Government have ruled that a magistrate as not justified in confining an accused person on the evidence of approvers only.—*Englishman*.

THE Bhooteas are beginning to give up their old coinage in favour of British rupees. Several of the Chiefs have made applications to have their stock of old coins exchanged for the Indian rupees.—*Ibid*.

THERE is a rumour current to the effect that Colonel Longden, Adjutant-General of the Army, is likely to vacate his appointment.—*Mofussilite*.

WE (*Mofussilite*) regret to learn that there is a good deal sickness in the station (Delhi). Several of the European residents are suffering, and the 17th N. I. have no less than seventy-five sick in hospital.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE fuller details now received of the inundations in Italy and Switzerland are almost as distressing as those which have reached us concerning the earthquakes that have been desolating so many districts of the New World, and whose influence has been felt as far as Ireland, bringing the subject home to our consciousness with a degree of closeness by no means agreeable to the dwellers in this hemisphere. The "ups and downs" of the planet, however, have not interfered with the usual march of the smaller matters which form the staple of common life. The Court has been giving at St. Cloud a succession of hunting parties, in which a prodigious number of heads, furry or feathered, have already fallen, and brilliant dinners, at which all the notabilities of the time have been successively received; the American inventor, Mr. J. B. Stonor, and his zealous assistant, Mr. Craddock, have given a second and equally successful demonstration of the advantages of his Life-saving Apparatus, described in my last, the little steamer chartered by Mr. Stonor for the occasion being filled with a numerous gathering of illustrations, to which the court, the financial, aristocratic, and scientific worlds argely contributed; and Dr. Poggioli, the well-known advocate of electricity as a remedial agent in the treatment of disease, has read in the Academy of Medicine a most curious memoir in which he recounts his experiments with that subtle agent in promoting the physical and intellectual development of youth! He stated that he had been led, by the results of De Candolle's experiments (showing that seeds that have been electrified grow quicker and produce more than others) to endeavour to ascertain whether a similar result might not be obtained in the case of animals and human subjects, especially the young. He referred to a paper read by him in 1853, before the same learned body, showing that the energy of certain faculties is in direct proportion to the electric development of the regions in which they reside; and stated that he now believed himself to be in possession of facts which might prove highly interesting in a hygienic, scientific, and social point of view. He adduced five instances of children, between the ages of four and sixteen, who, having been treated by electricity, had all attained a remarkable degree of physical and intellectual development; one of them having been originally a marvel of deformity and stupidity, but, under the influence of electricity, having grown three centimeters in one month, and having now, for a considerable time, been at the head of his class, instead of being as formerly at its foot. Dr. Poggioli concluded his paper by asserting that the electric fluid exercises a direct influence over the physical and intellectual development of young subjects, and demanding that by way of experiment, the six last pupils of each class in a lyceum or college be subjected to his electrical treatment. The Public Schools have not yet added a "Professor of Velocipedic Science" to their list of teachers; but, judging from the favour the new vehicles are so rapidly acquiring, such an addition may not improbably be witnessed before long. Meantime three private schools for teaching the use of these admirable little carriages have already been opened in this city, and a Russian engineer has just patented a modification of the same, adapting the system of locomotion for use upon ice.

Besides the annual visit to the cemeteries of Paris, which on All Saints' Day brings the entire population into the streets—a celebration which has been observed this year with even more zeal than usual,—we have had a couple of interesting anniversaries, not unworthy of a passing word. The first, held in the newly-restored and solemnly gorgeous cathedral of Notre Dame, was the annual mass of the "Societé de Sauveteurs," that organisation of noble and devoted men, with a branch society in each department of France, banded together for the purpose of saving human life under every form of peril. More magnificent displays have often drawn together the well-behaved, sight-loving crowds of this quick-moving population: none could be more worthy of the admiration and sympathy of the public. The service in the Cathedral brought together delegates from all the provincial societies, the members of each calling or profession walking together in a body. First came the scientific enquirers, the pioneers of practical improvement; next, a band of statesmen, pledged to the work of amelioration and reform; following these, a company of clergymen; then a band of physicians, men who have faced the horrors of pestilence and the battle-field; next followed a goodly company of sailors; and, lastly, a large concourse of young men, who, fired by the example of devotion and heroism set by the members of the society, offered themselves as candidates for admission to its ranks. After the service, a collection was made by an aged woman, called "The mother of the saviours," covered with medals, and held in high respect by the entire association. The list of the lives she has saved, of the loathsome dens turned into decent homes by her, of the sick she has nursed, the orphans she has sheltered, the old and infirm she has succoured, would be too long for insertion here. After the religious service in the grand old fane, the delegates adjourned to the Hall of St. John, in the Hotel de Ville, where gold and silver medals were presented to those who had specially distinguished themselves by acts of generous devotion during the past year. This part of the affair commenced with the music of a military band, after which the objects and action of the society were explained by several speakers, followed by a sketch of its history, and the narration of the deeds of generous daring that had won for their recipients the medals, &c., about to be distributed. Among the names most applauded were those of the famous fireman, Hibault, whose bold encounters with the devouring element are so often the theme of the French papers, and whose photograph is to be seen in the windows of all the printshops of the Boulevards;—Colonel Rambault, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, who saved the Czar's life last year in the Bois de Boulogne, came in for approving notice; and the name of the Prince Imperial, who had demanded to be placed on the list of members, elicited unanimous applause, and a warm reception for that of the Empress Eugenie, eulogized by the speaker as "the first of the Sisters of Charity in France, always foremost in charity, and regardless of her own health and safety when works of mercy, and inundations, cholera, or accident demand her presence." Mr. Stonor's admission to membership was enthusiastically received by the assembly, as was also the announcement of his handsome donation to the funds of the Association, declared by the President to be "the first bond of union between the Humane Societies of France and the New World." At the close of the meeting the President was presented with two jewelled crosses by the Bey of Tunis, the tri-coloured flag was waved by the standard bearer over all present, and after a hearty hurrah for President, Vice-President, Laureates, and Members, the assembly dispersed refreshed and strengthened for another year of noble effort.

The second anniversary gathering alluded to was that of the poor of Paris, whose members from time immemorial attend mass on All Saints' Day in the beautiful old chapel of the Palais de Justice, one of the most charming specimens of early Gothic architecture in Europe. As each class of servants of the Law comes in its own special habit, the assembly in question, with its array of costumes, quaint but imposing, seen under the sober richness of the mani-coloured lights and shadows of this pearl of old chapels, with its stained windows, its delicate arches, and its finely roof, is exceedingly interesting and picturesque.

The Court is about to proceed to Compiegne, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen and Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, are expected shortly. The Empress of Austria will not reach the Imperial residence until the end of the month. The ex-Queen of Spain is expected to reach Paris in a few days, a couple of handsome houses in the Champs Elysées, adjoining each other, and situated near the splendid palace of Queen Christina, having been engaged for her use. It is remarked by those who look into millstones, that her ex-Majesty's arrival in Paris will coincide with the departure of the French Court for Compiegne; while her departure for Rome, if rumour be correct in the date assigned for that removal, will coincide with that of its return to the Tuileries for the winter.

That Ingeborg's plaintive lament has again become seasonable is but too evident from the brilliant hues of the leaves that still persist in remaining on the trees from which their congeners have already fallen. The shops are beginning to bring out the various "novelties" devised for the temptation of frail humanity on its return from country-seats and bathing-places, the most noticeable of these being, perhaps, the wonderful automaton toy, called "The Zouave Drummer," and destined to produce a lively sensation in the world of juveniles. The Zouave is splendidly dressed, with turban, vest, baggy trousers, sword, knapsack, and belt all "correct," a real brass drum, and ebony sticks, &c. He stands on a handsome table; and goes through at the word of command a variety of astonishing performances. He moves his head up and down, right and left, in the most natural manner; does no end of things with his arms; smokes a pipe, sending the smoke out of his mouth in the most natural manner possible, whistles, &c. But the most marvellous part of the Zouave's performance is his beautiful playing on his drum. This drum is hooked on to his belt, the drumsticks are placed in his hands; and he then plays, when desired, in a style so easy, natural, and perfect, that it is hard to believe that the thing is not alive. He plays first with his right hand, then with his left, and lastly with both hands; the movement of the arms, wrists, and hands, while playing, being as natural as that of any drummer in flesh and blood. He can accompany any piece of music. The maker of this extraordinary toy absolutely declares that it is not set in motion either by electricity or by machinery.

DR LIEBIG, it is stated, is poisoning us with his extract of meat. A remarkable paragraph has appeared in *Once a Week*, calling attention to the results of some experiments made by Dr. Kemmerich with this species of food. It appears that Liebig's extract of meat abounds in potash-salts, and that, although the preparation, administered in small doses, increases the number and strength of the heart's contractions, the effect of larger doses is to kill, with all the appearance of paralysis of the heart—a result known to be produced by potash-salts. This has been tested by an experiment on a dog. As it has been the custom of late for cooks to make use of this essence of meat in the production of soup, it is as well the alleged operation of the extract should be known.—*London Review*.

SODA-WATER AT THE CLUBS.—The general results of our examination of soda-water are of considerable interest. In the first place, it is clear that as a mere beverage, the most desirable kinds of soda-water are those which are made from pure deep well water, which contain an average of about four per cent. of bicarbonate of soda, and, in addition to it, a small proportion of common salt or perhaps of carbonate of lime such as good well waters often contain. A great disadvantage of some of the soda-waters in use is, that they are made with impure water; and that, after the effervescence subsides, they have a perceptibly flat and fetid odour. This is so common with many soda-waters, that it is considered by many an essential character of aerated waters. It is not so, however; and the best of the waters which we have examined are entirely free from it. The aerated waters, however, produced according to the formulæ to which we have referred, are not what doctors wish their patients to take when they order them to drink soda-water with their sherry. They expect that each bottle shall contain 15 grains of bicarbonate of soda, and one only sample of all those which we examined corresponded to this test. Henceforth, then, it is very desirable that merely aerated alkaline water should be designated aerated water—*eau gazeuse* it is called across the Channel—and that soda-water, properly so called, should be labelled with the number of grains which each bottle contains.—*British Medical Journal*.

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[illegible]HE MADRAS ARMY.

[illegible] *Athenæum*) hear that a despatch from [illegible] State had been received by this Govern[illegible]ing that the local officers who were removed [illegible] their commands last year under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant's order, are to be immediately restored to them; and all losses they may have incurred by their being superseded are to be made good to them. We believe the Locals owe this act of justice to the Madras Government, (and especially to the Honourable Alexander Arbuthnot) who remonstrated very strongly against the Locals being removed from commands in favour of Staff Corps men.

AN INCONSIDERATE PROCLAMATION.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has issued a most singular proclamation with regard to Chinese claiming the rights of British subjects. He has decided that they must discard the Chinese dress and appear in foreign clothes. This, in China, amounts to nothing else than the social ostracism of the wearer, and in the present state of feeling of the Chinese towards "the barbarians," is simply causing those Chinamen who have become British subjects to be the objects of universal oppression. Again, how would the order operate in the case of the missionaries many of whom adopt the native costume when travelling in the interior? The Chinese are already too willing to throw every obstacle in the way of foreigners, without having their aims assisted by the British authorities. It is hardly putting an extreme case to ask, what would be thought if every native convict in this country were ordered to assume a peculiar costume?—*Englishman.*

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Among the rumours in official quarters regarding the changes likely to take place in the Medical Department during the ensuing year, or on the retirement of the present Inspector-General of Hospitals, is one that, in case the proposal for abolishing the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the N. W. Provinces and of retaining only one Inspector Generalship is carried out, the duties attached to that post will be considerably reduced and lightened. It is reported that the supervision and control of the jail hospitals will be transferred to the several local Governments, and that in that case a separate Secretariat will be formed under those Governments. It is also said that the number of Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals is to be reduced, and that the Secretaries to the local Governments, in the Medical Department, are to be selected from the Deputy Inspectors-General. The regimental hospitals of the Native army and all the Government charitable dispensaries will remain as heretofore, under the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Indian Medical Service.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PORT OF NARAKAL.

The value of what the Master Attendant of Madras erroneously calls the "recently discovered" port of Narakal, near Cochin on the Malabar Coast, has been brought prominently to the notice of Government by that officer. He says that on a recent visit he found the port such as it had been described to him. "The smoothness of the sea, caused by the mud banks in the offing, is very remarkable, and, consequently, renders the port a most valuable auxiliary to that of Cochin during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The shipping statistics for the last three years place beyond a doubt the value of Narakal as a safe anchorage at periods when the port of Cochin may not be available for shipping operations. During the south-west monsoon goods can be taken from Erracollum (the proposed railway terminus) direct to Narakal by the back-water and canal, and if the basin be enlarged, which terminates the canal immediately behind the Master Attendant's office and tramways laid down from thence across the strip of beach to the jetties, any amount of goods could pass by that route."—*Madras Times.*

TIGERS ON THE NALLA-MALLA HILLS.

The Collector of Kurnool on the 14th October reported to the Board of Revenue, that up to the 1st September, from the date on which Major Christie's party killed a tiger on the Nalla-Malla hills, eight men and two women have been killed on those hills by tigers. On the Nandial side, four shikaries at seven rupees a month, and on the Cumbum side, five shikaries at six rupees a month, have been employed since November 1867, as sanctioned by Government. They have not succeeded in killing any tigers, but they undoubtedly serve to give confidence to persons crossing the hills, and, probably, though the Collector has had no complaints against them, exact fees from the parties they escort. He does not think they are of any use, and recommended that they should be discontinued. The only way of rendering the Pass through the hills safe, in the Collector's opinion, is to effectually clear the jungle for 100 yards each side of the road, and to eep up a regular establishment for keeping it down; but this has been objected to on account of its costliness, and the Board recommended four halting places at short distances along the road.

The Board concurred with the Collector in regarding the longer maintenance of nine shikaries, on fifty-eight rupees a month, as useless, and their discharge was accordingly sanctioned by Government.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

The Governor General has declared that the revised rules, for dealing with applications for leave and furlough from members of the Covenanted Civil Service, are not applicable to military officers in civil employ, and that other regulations will be issued hereafter for the latter. The revised rules empower local Governments and Administrations to grant leave of absence of all kinds subject to the exigencies of the public service. The Governor General, however, has desired that whenever the total number of Civil Servants, belonging to any province absent on furlough of any kind or on special leave, reaches the limit of 20 per cent. on the number employed in such province, a special report may be submitted to the Government of India, and the grant of further furlough be stopped, except in cases of certified sickness, or of officers returning from furlough. The Viceroy has also directed that the grant of leave or furlough may be strictly confined to cases where there is no doubt whatever, as to the title of the applicant to the leave or furlough for which he applies, and in which the case is so certified by the local Account Department. Should any question arise as to the construction of the rules, it should be referred to the Government of India for decision. With these reservations the Governor General leaves the grant of leave of absence to the discretion of local Governments and Administrations.—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN PRINCES IN EUROPE.

There can be little doubt that the Indian Prince mentioned by the "Overland Mail" as having visited Westminster Abbey, and having deposited a "Dali" of flowers on the grave of Lord Canning, is our friend, Mattra Das, the Agent of the Kappurthalla Raja now in England *in re* Kappurthalla *v.* his two brothers, Bikrama Singh and Sucheyt Singh. That Lord Canning's memory is more endeared to the natives, especially the aristocracy, than that of any other Governor General, is quite intelligible, when his statesmanlike and conciliatory policy towards native princes is considered. But native gratitude, especially as enlightened by our off-hand English teaching, is a very lively sense of favours to come, and it is very probable that some motive might have inspired "the Indian Prince," possibly at the instigation of a well known civilian of this province, to show his political leaning by the demonstration to which we have referred. That the Rajah of Kappurthalla is much indebted to Lord Canning, there can be no doubt, and the native mind is convinced that that statesman, above all others, was most sincere in his dislike to have a "raj" divided. Of course this Indian Prince might be some Madrassee bearer or a runaway moonshee. There are few Indians of rank at this moment in England. The Oudh Ikbal-ud-doula is now somewhere in Syria; the Mysore Ghoolam Mahomed is nowhere; the Murshedabad Nawabs are at University College, and, like Dhulip Singh, thoroughly anglicised. So we are again brought back to Mathra Das who, we have little doubt, is lionized in London, as the Lahore Commissioner used to be at Kappurthalla.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

From Calcutta to London in 78 Days.—The sailing ship "Tantallon Castle," Captain Howson, of Messrs Donald Currie and Co.'s Castle line of packets between England and Calcutta has just (says a home paper received by last Mail) arrived in London from Calcutta Sand Heads in 78 days. The passage out was made in 80 days, and the whole voyage has been completed in 6 months 18 days, including 42 days' detention in the Hooghly—the fastest voyage yet made. "Tantallon Castle" is now three and a half years old.

THE LAST STEP TOWARDS A GOLD CURRENCY.

(*Friend of India, Nov. 26*).

Although the subject of a gold currency for India has undergone very great discussion and a mass of evidence has been collected regarding the best mode of its introduction, the question has not advanced much nearer to a satisfactory solution than when it was taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1859. That India has arrived at that stage of commercial greatness which demands a portable and economical currency, is admitted by almost all our monetary authorities; and the recent declaration of Lord Salisbury, formerly Secretary of State for India, is likely to hasten the consummation of the desired change. The Government of India in November 1864 took the initiatory step of receiving English and Australian sovereigns and half sovereigns in payment of Government dues, as the equivalent of ten and five rupees respectively, but as the sovereign generally commanded a higher value in the Indian market than ten rupees, the measure, as was generally anticipated, proved abortive. Another step in advance has been made. By notification in the *Gazette of India* of 31st October last, it is announced that British and Australian sovereigns and half sovereigns will henceforth be received at the Government Treasuries at the rate of Rs. 10-4 and Rs. 5-2 respectively.

This is a step in advance, and for two reasons. Firstly, it will by degrees, however slowly, familiarize the general public with a higher rating of the English and Australian sovereign than has hitherto been the case; and, secondly, it negatives entirely Colonel Ballard's view of putting an extra seignorage on silver, which would have been a direct tax on a certain class of the community through whom alone we can hope for a gold currency. The notification has, however, its disadvantages also though possibly these might be treated as of slight consequence. It opens a market for the sale or purchase of gold—for such we must consider them to be until sovereigns are made legal tender—to or from those alone who have relations with the Government, inasmuch as Government will only receive them in payment of dues or part with them, if in the treasuries, to those who desire them in payment of dues by the Government. The rest of the community will be in exactly the same position as heretofore they must take or give the market value for gold without any of the advantages of the value fixed under the late order. Sovereigns are now at Rs. 10-10. Supposing the Government purchased a ship or timber or iron, the seller might request the Government to pay him in sovereigns at Rs. 10-4, which it is bound to do if they be in the Treasury, and thus he would make 3¾ per cent. more on the transaction than he would have done had he been paid in rupees. Again, were sovereigns to fall to Rs. 10 each the merchant, having customs or other dues to pay, might purchase at 10 and pay into the Treasury at 10-4 clearing thereby out of Government 2½ per cent. In neither case would such a means of profit or saving from loss be available for him who has no transactions with the Government. Now, nobody, we believe, has rated English sovereigns below 10-4, and so far Government has at the moment exercised a wise caution in fixing upon this value, but the foregoing anomaly might have been got rid of had it made them legal tender. Nor could a better time than the present have been hit upon for the expedient. That 10-4 is the real and true rating is open to question, but that may be passed by now; at the same time it is difficult to see any great objection to such a measure, which, while it could harm none, would do much towards facilitating the introduction of a gold currency.

In dealing with the all important question of a gold currency it must be borne in mind that that section of the community by which alone this desirable end can be brought about, is the very one that is naturally the most supine in the matter. Every merchant and every banker at the few important ports of which India boasts, looks alone to the best means by which his funds may be laid down, and unless the Government be in some way willing to acquiesce in their views a gold currency could be introduced only at great expense to the State. No Government can regulate exchanges any more than it can affect the amount of imports or exports, nor can it influence the influx or efflux of the precious metals any more than the mighty cyclones which of late have devastated the shores of the Bay of Bengal. No fair or equitable legislation can compel the mercantile community to import gold to its loss and the change must, therefore, be one of time. There is no reason why the Government should not foster the importation of gold by all the means in its power, but it must be borne in mind that we have not gold mines on our borders as was the case in America, that India is not the centre of the world's trade, and that there are expenses in the importation of gold which must be borne by some one or other. The difference in our position should be deeply considered, differing as we do from America, with the gold at hand, from Australia whose gold is at hand but whose imports largely exceed her exports, and from England the centre of the world's commerce, before we can fully understand the difficulties in the way of the introduction of a gold currency when that of silver has so long reigned. The late notification so far gives us hope, inasmuch as it shows that the matter is still under consideration, but for all practical purposes it is not likely to prove a success.

SANSCRIT LITERATURE.

A recent number of the *Gazette of India* contained an interesting Resolution of the Supreme Government in regard to measures which it is proposed to take for the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature.

In May last Pandit Radha Kisn of Lahore wrote to the Government suggesting the compilation of a catalogue of all the Sanscrit manuscripts preserved in the libraries of India and Europe; and after communicating with Mr. Whitley Stokes, Government passed a Resolution on the subject, on 3rd November, as follows:—

"Mr. Stokes is of opinion that such a catalogue as the Pandit contemplates could be satisfactorily compiled only in Europe, and that any attempt to produce it at present would be premature. The following are the principal features of the scheme which he proposes for rendering the production of such a catalogue possible, and otherwise for the encouragement of Sanscrit learning:—

"To print uniformly all procurable unprinted lists of the Sanscrit manuscripts in Indian libraries, and to send them to the various learned societies of Europe, and to individual scholars in Europe and in India, with an intimation that the Government will carefully attend to their suggestions as to which of the manuscripts therein mentioned should be examined, purchased, or transcribed.

"To institute searches for manuscripts, and to this end to prepare lists of desirable codices, to distribute these lists among scholars and other persons willing to assist in the search, with a request that they will report their discoveries to such officer as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India, and to depute competent scholars on tours through the several Presidencies and Provinces to examine the manuscripts reported upon, to seek new manuscripts, to purchase manuscripts procurable at reasonable rates, and to have copies made of such manuscripts as are unique or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refuse to part with; and

"To grant to the Asiatic Society of Bengal an additional allowance for the publication of Sanscrit works hitherto unprinted.

"The statement given in the margin* shows the financial result of the scheme, and the total cost, Rs. 24,000 a year, which it would entail on the imperial revenues, is not extravagant when compared with the importance of the object in view. His Excellency in Council, therefore, accords his general approval to the scheme, and requests that the Secretary in the Home Department will, in communication with Mr. Stokes, draw up such further instructions as may be necessary for carrying it out."

The different local Governments and Administrations were forthwith addressed on the subject and informed of the manner in which Government was anxious they should proceed in seeking to attain the desired object. From the communication sent we take the following paras:—

"All procurable unprinted lists of Sanscrit MSS. in the Native libraries situate within the territories under , should be printed uniformly in octavo, in the Nagari character, and under the superintendence of a competent Editor, such as Babu Rajendralala Mitra in Bengal, Mr. Burnell in Madras and Dr. Bühler in Bombay. Fifty copies of each list so printed will be sent to the Government of India in the Home Department, and the remainder of the edition (which need not exceed 150 copies) may be sold to the public, or otherwise disposed of as the local Government or Administration thinks fit.

"Competent scholars should be sent annually on tours to examine the MSS. named in the Native catalogues so printed, to seek new MSS. (especially those named in the lists of desiderata hereinafter mentioned), to explain to Native scholars at the different places visited, the objects and importance of the mission, to purchase such MSS. as the possessors are willing to sell at a reasonable rate, and to employ copyists to transcribe codices which are unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refuse to part with. The gentlemen sent on tours will make reports to their respective local Governments, and such reports will be transmitted to the Government of India in the Home Department."

	Per annum. Rs.
* 25 copyists, at Rs. 20 per month	6,000
Stationery, Rs. 100 per month	1,200
Tour expenses, (1), North-Western Provinces and Punjab; (2), Oudh and Central Provinces; (3), Rajpootana; (4), Bombay; (5), Madras and Mysore and (6), Bengal, at Rs. 1,000, each	6,000
Purchase of manuscripts	6, 00
Printing native catalogues and lists of desirable manuscripts	1,000
Additional grant to Asiatic Society of Bengal	3,000
Sundries	80
Total per annum...	24, 00

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 25th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Row, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to do general duty at Fort William, and Major F. V. R. Jervis has applied to do duty at Barrackpore.

The last of the 1st Regiment N. I. went away on the 23rd.

The inspection of the second battalion 60th Rifles has been completed by the Major-General.

It is said that eighty officers are about to proceed to England on furlough. Though the new rules appear to be very fair they are not so in reality. Many officers have been holding on in the expectation of getting a permanent berth by some officer being obliged by his previous leave and service to vacate his appointment, but now-a-days a death casualty is the only chance of an opening to the permanent staff of the army. It would be fairer, as there are so few appointments for the many applicants, that their tenure should be limited to five years, subject to re-appointment in special cases. It is manifestly unjust to keep deserving officers out of employment, simply because they may not have been in India when a vacancy took place. During Sir Hugh Rose's time every officer on being appointed had to pass an examination; but this is now altered, and no standard of qualification is laid down for command. I know more than one officer who can neither drill a regiment, nor ride a charger, who could not walk on parade, and who has no more knowledge of equitation than a monkey. And yet these men are constantly being placed in positions of trust, where a large military experience is required. Believe me, (for I endorse the opinions of the very best men left to the old Indian army) that the present system is bad, and is not working to any good end. We (the paying public) are blindly allowing ignorant and often effete officers to command regiments that would almost have been tabooed under the old and lax rule of the East India Company. I have not the leisure to go into this subject as fully as I could wish, as I must keep you alive with the events that are passing; but I shall return to it ere long, and endeavour to show you that *I am* practically acquainted with the folly being pursued in advancing men who have nothing of the qualities essential to the exercise of power—or command.

Assistant Surgeon T. M. Kirkwood, of the 102nd Fusiliers, who came down to the presidency in medical charge of the 3-22 R.A., has been directed to proceed to Berar, Gwalior, in medical charge of the 3-25 R.A., proceeding to that station.

Major W. Briggs, B. S. C., of the Commissariat Department, having returned to India, is appointed to the Commissariat Department in Calcutta.

Poor old Bob Wroughton, of the same Department, as I think I told you in a former letter, has resigned, as he has been for some time an invalid. All who know him will be sorry to hear that bad health has obliged him to relinquish a berth which was nearly at the top of the tree.

Major-General A. Huyshe, Inspector of Artillery of the Southern Division, and his Major of Brigade, Captain Sir William Hamilton, Bart, are at Barrackpore inspecting the Royal Artillery there. On Friday the 27th he will take the inspection of the 3-22 R.A. in Fort William. Carey's Battery appears to be composed of five men. It is to be hoped that they will not find out the drinking dens of Bow and Burra Bazaars.

It is stated in the "Daily News" of yesterday that Major-General Macpherson, the Commissary General, is not likely to return to India, and that Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Stewart, C.B., commanding the Peshawur Brigade, will succeed him. Should this be the case it will be a sad blow to the Commissariat officers, who have been looking for a step in promotion; but a more fitting successor could not have been named. Colonel Stewart's experience as a departmental officer in the Adjutant General's Department was great, and should he be made Commissary General he will render a good account of himself.

Colonel Reddie, who is at present on leave, I believe, intends retiring from the service.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Zanzibar per buglow *Sullamutty* will be closed at the General Post Office this day at noon.

Mr. Kyte, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, has we learn been transferred to Kulladghee.

Mr. Brereton, the Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, proceeded on Saturday last to Jubbulpore to inspect the works from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore.

Mr. Ambalall Sakarlall Desai, who successfully passed the M. A. examination, and who got the highest number of marks, will get Sir Stafford Northcote's prize of Rs. 100 in books.

On Monday last a Mussulman woman named Fatima fell from the balcony of a house in Musjid street. She was severely hurt, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

A lecture on "A Kshetra, or sacred place in the Deccan," will be delivered by Mr. Mahadew Moreshvar Kunte, B. A., Head Master High School, Kolapoor, in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, on Friday (to-morrow) at 8 p.m.

The s. s. *Thales*, Captain Roskell, will sail to-day for Hongkong with 559½ chests of Malwa opinion, 1699 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—Khoja Hoosein and Hormusjee Bazonjee.

We learn that the mill, machinery, and other property of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company were sold by auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. yesterday for the sum of Rs. 1,75,000. The purchaser was a Marwaree named Sewlal Moteelal. Other offers were made, but the above was the highest bid.

A Lecture on "True Civilization—what it is and how produced," will be delivered at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, by the Reverend Chas. I. Cameron, M. A., this evening, at 8 o'clock. The public, and especially native students, are invited to attend.

A Hindoo named Sewa Rama was charged on Tuesday before Mr. Showell, in four different cases, with stealing wearing apparel and other articles, and was sentenced to receive forty stripes. In six other cases the prisoner was charged with being in possession of stolen goods, and for these offences he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour. The Magistrate ordered thirty of the stripes to be administered on his entering the jail, and the remainder on his being discharged.

At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday last, before Mr. Connon, six police peons were charged with accepting and offering to accept an unauthorised reward, and negligently suffering a prisoner, who was committed to take his trial at the last Criminal Sessions on a charge of forgery, to escape from their custody. After the examination of one witness, His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

The American Circus, though announced to have closed its season in Bombay, seems to have taken a fresh lease of life, at least for this week. On Tuesday evening there was a performance witnessed by a pretty fair attendance and presenting some variation on past entertainments by this company. Last night there was to be a performance expressly for the native ladies of Bombay, and other general performances are to be given this week. This is stated to be "beyond the peradventure of a doubt" the last week of the company; and without lecturing the public of Bombay for not supporting a good company when it is here, we may suggest that good houses are really deserved by this troupe for their last nights in Bombay.

Dr. Lumsdaine yesterday held an inquest at the Oomercarry Chowkey, concerning the death of a Purdasee named Jaypal Ruttonsing. It appears from the evidence of a policeman, who was doing duty at the chowkey, that the deceased had been in custody on a charge of theft, and that at about 9 p.m. on the previous night he put him into a room with three natives and one European. About daybreak yesterday morning, the European prisoner called out and said there was a man hanging there. The policeman at once entered the room and saw the deceased hanging by a piece of "puggree" (turban) from the bars of the window. He was dead. The European prisoner, by name McInery, on awaking, saw what he thought was a man standing in the corner of a room with his head eaning against the wall. On calling to him he received no answer; so he went to look at him, and found it was the body of the deceased hanging from the window bars. He gave an alarm and a sepoy came. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

The charge of forgery brought by Purshotum Meghjee against Rustomjee Pestonjee Shroff in connection with the case lately before the Criminal Sessions came up in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon. The defendant said this was a very serious charge against him, and his master Pestonjee Dinshaw had been advising him, but at the last moment he had refused to proceed further. Therefore he had to ask the Court for an adjournment of the case for a fortnight till he should get other advice. A managing clerk of Mr. Rimington's who was in court stated that the plaintiff did not object to the adjournment provided the title deeds were delivered up. The magistrate then said he thought these should be given up: but the defendant said he declined to do so. After some farther remarks the defendant agreed to go with the clerk to Mr. Rimington's office to arrange for a postponement, and the case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

The charge at the instance of Chubildass Lulloobhoy against Kessowdass Sewdass and others for defamation of character was called before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday. The defendants failed to appear, but as they had summonned witnesses it was supposed that the non-appearance was owing to some misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Rimington, who was conducting the defence. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. McCulloch, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that this was not a case in which the plaintiff asked imprisonment of the defendants. This would be a very expensive process, and all the plaintiff wanted was that he should be allowed to lead proof or give his oath or get the admission of the defendants that he had not paid the fine to be re-admitted to his caste after his visit to England. If the defendants would admit that they had paid the fine for plaintiff's benefit under an idea that they were acting for the good of his soul and against his will that would be sufficient. The Magistrate said he believed this was all that was wished, and he would be glad to give the plaintiff the opportunity he wished. In compliance with a request by Mr. McCulloch, the Magistrate further said that of course the female defendant must attend the court. Every respect would be shown her, and she could sit in his room and nobody would get at her, but she must attend the court. The case was then adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

We observe a paragraph in a late number of the "Lancet" giving the result of a chemical analysis of some of the water supplied to the city of Birmingham. We in Bombay may congratulate ourselves that the Vehar Lake gives us something better than the people of Birmingham get.

Says the *Lancet*—"About 9,000,000 of gallons are delivered daily from the water works, nearly half of which is derived from the Tame, a river which receives the sewage of Bilston and other populous towns only a few miles up. No wonder, therefore, that it is extremely hard, and contains a large proportion of organic matter. The average analysis of thirty-one months' yield, per gallon, was as follows:—Solid matter, 36·00 grs.; organic matter, 2·65 grs.: nitric acid, a trace; hardness, 172·0°. If there be any truth in observation—any foundation for Dr. Farr's admirable exposition of the causes of cholera, it is obvious that the conditions of the Birmingham water supply are exactly those which may at any moment give rise to it; and it is no argument whatever to state that because this has not already happened it never will."

Compare the analysis given above with the latest we have seen from Dr. Lyon, in regard to the Vehar Water. It was as follows (dated 2nd Nov.):—

	Grains per gallon.
Total solid matter	6·06
Loss by ignition—Volatile matter	·70
Organic matter (estimated from the quantity of Oxygen required for its oxidation)	·38
Earthy salts (estimated by carbonate of lime)	4·50
Chlorine	·65

No sulphates, nitrates or nitrites.

MISS CARPENTER'S SCHEME.

Miss Carpenter has addressed the following letter to the *Indu-Prakash*:—

"Sir,—Will you kindly correct a serious mistake in the last issue of your paper? It is *not* my intention to give an English education to native ladies who are preparing to be teachers; they will have instruction in their own vernacular, but will learn English. I have also fixed no time for the length of training they will require, as this must depend entirely on their previous knowledge and aptitude in learning.

"I distinctly stated that no alteration would be made in any of the schools existing, everything being left at present with the respective managers.

"I much regret that this was not clearly understood when I delivered my address, and that difficulties and objections were not stated, when I requested to be favoured with any remark. I beg to refer your readers to the report of my address in the Bombay *Daily News* [?] and *Gazette* of Tuesday last.—I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

"Mary Carpenter."

The *Indu-Prakash*, while "acknowledging the justice of the correction," asks "whether it will not be more advisable to commence the work of practical instruction at once by engaging girl teachers trained up in Mrs. Nesbit's school, some of whom are to our knowledge very well qualified for the work, and are actually engaged in the work of Zenana missions, and visit Hindu ladies at their homes and teach them reading, writing, accounts, and all the elementary accomplishments. We are aware that there is a strong prejudice against the employment of convert girls. The same prejudice does not attach to English girls born and brought up in India, and we know that Miss Mary Carpenter can secure one or two competent female teachers of this class who possess a good communicable knowledge of the vernacular to commence the work with by consulting with either Mrs. Nesbit or Mrs. Weatherhead, who, we are assured, take great interest in these Zenana missions. Miss Mary Carpenter may of course associate her own mistresses with these teachers, and the two together will prove more useful for the intended work."

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

We are glad to notice that in a Resolution just passed the local Government have shown a full appreciation of this admirable institution.

In a letter dated 7th August last, the officiating Commissioner of Police, N. D., forwarded to Government—with reference to a Government Resolution of 30th April 1868, relative to the binding of apprentices under Act XIX. of 1850,—a summary of the answers given by the Magistrates of the Northern Division as to the attempts made to put the Act in force, the reasons of their failure, and the facilities for apprenticing boys to employers of labour in the districts. He further submitted a copy of a circular inviting managers of railway workshops and manufactories to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act in regard to the employment of apprentices.

There was also a letter from the acting Police Commissioner, S. D., dated 15th September, on the same subject, and a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, dated 7th August, the latter submitting a copy of a letter from the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and concurring in an opinion expressed by him that it was inexpedient to extend the provisions of Act XIX. of 1850 to that province at present.

On these communications, Government on the 28th November passed the following Resolution:—

"The circular issued by Mr. Bellasis in the Northern Division should be approved, and it should be suggested to the Police Commissioner, S. D., to issue a circular in similar terms in his division. Copy of the circular should also be sent to the Commissioner in Sind in order that the local authorities may take steps in the matter if they consider it expedient so to do.

"With regard to the provisions of section 3 of Act XIX. of 1850, it appears that for all districts accessible to Bombay by rail the David Sassoon Institution is the best place to which those boys could be sent to whom the climate of Bombay is not unsuitable. In apprenticing to this institution the practice hitherto by the Police Magistrates should be adopted, viz., that the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace who sends the child should sign the indentures as one of the contracting parties, the secretary of the institution being the other contracting parties. Copies of the interesting report dated 28th ultimo, on the history and working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution should be circulated to the Magistrates and to heads of departments.

"The attention of the Magistrates should be requested to the general scope of Act XIX. of 1850, and it should be pointed out that though in certain cases conviction of an offence gives the Magistrate authority to act under section 3, the apprenticeship under that section is a matter quite apart from the execution of a sentence passed by a criminal court; also that the term of the apprenticeship does not necessarily bear any proportion to the gravity of the offence of which the child is convicted.

"The Police Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, should report after a year what progress has been made in utilizing the provisions of Act XIX. of 1850."

THE PROSECUTION OF YESHWUNTRAO BULWUNT.

Yesterday was the day fixed by Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, for hearing the case against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt for criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys belonging to the Municipality, and the exposé of whose conduct at a recent meeting of the Bench of Justices caused so much surprise and public talk. At 12 o'clock Yeshwuntrao and his solicitor, Mr. Peile, arrived in Court. Mr. Leathes appeared for Mr. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, who laid the information upon which the warrant was granted for the apprehension of Yeshwuntrao, and stated that Mr. Maidment had been very seriously ill for a fortnight, and that as Mr. Maidment was the principal witness in the case, he was under the necessity of applying for an adjournment.

His Worship—I presume you have no objection, Mr. Peile.

Mr. Peile said he was in this position, that the sureties of his client had money in the hands of the Magistrate and they wished to get it back as soon as possible. Of course they could not bring a man to the Court when he was too ill to attend, but still he thought the case should go on.

Mr. Leathes said Mr. Maidment would be the principal witness, and on account of his illness they had not had an opportunity of making some necessary investigations in the books.

Mr. Peile—And why lay an information before investigating the books? You lay an information without any foundation, and then you want time to investigate the books.

Mr. Leathes said the books certainly had been investigated, but of course Mr. Maidment had some enquiries to make which would have been made by this time if he had been well. He only wished a postponement for a fortnight.

Mr. Peile could not consent to that; of course he was in the hands of the Magistrate, and it was not for him to say what was to be done, but he must not be considered as consenting to the postponement. It was very singular that this information should have been laid though his investigation had still to be made.

His Worship—Well, you see Mr. Maidment's illness is an unforeseen circumstance.

Mr. Peile—Yes, it is; but this investigation should have been made before.

Mr. Leathes—If Mr. Maidment is well enough in a week, we shall be prepared to go on with the case.

Mr. Dunbar, who had been retained by Mr. Peile, here came into Court and said he thought it was perfectly monstrous that a public body like the Commission should come forward with a charge of this kind against this man who had always occupied a very high position, and bring him two or three times to the Court.

Mr. Leathes—This is the first time.

Mr. Dunbar said his client had been brought here when he gave himself up, so that this was the second time, and now the prosecutor was going to look into the books and see if there was any ground for the charge.

Mr. Leathes explained that he meant that in consequence of Mr. Maidment's illness, they had not been able to see about several witnesses.

Mr. Dunbar said he should ask that the case either be proceeded with at once or withdrawn. His client felt this charge very much, and not only was it inconvenient for him to have this charge hanging over him, but it was also inconvenient for his sureties to lose the interest on their money. He dared say the Justices of the Peace did not care very much about the interest on a few thousand rupees, for they did not seem to take very great care of their funds; but it was an important matter to his client's sureties, who would much rather have the money in the bank than in Court. He would insist upon the case either being proceeded with at once or dismissed.

Mr. Leathes said nobody could have foreseen Mr. Maidment's illness. He did not wish to annoy Mr. Dunbar's client in any way. He had asked for a postponement of a fortnight, but if Mr. Maidment were well enough in a week, they would proceed with the case. Mr. Maidment had been seriously ill since Friday, so ill that he could not leave his bed. Under any other circumstances there would have been no application for a postponement.

Mr. Dunbar held that after laying the information the prosecutors should have been ready to proceed with the case.

His Worship—Mr. Maidment appears to be the principal witness in this case, and I think it would be inconvenient and somewhat irregular if we proceeded with the examination of other witnesses before examining Mr. Maidment. If it had not been for Mr. Maidment's illness, which has been certified by competent medical gentlemen, I should not have thought of deferring this case. I cannot blame the prosecution for making this application, because I look upon the illness of this gentleman as an unforeseen circumstance, and it appears to me to be an important case, so that I do not think I should be justified in compelling the prosecutor to go on with the case in the face of Mr. Maidment's illness. I therefore grant Mr. Leathes' application, so that the case is adjourned till Wednesday week. And Mr. Leathes, if Mr. Maidment is not able to attend on Wednesday next, you will be kind enough to send Mr. Peile previous intimation, so that nobody may be put to trouble.

Mr. Leathes—I did so in this case.

His Worship—Well, you can do this, so that his client may not be put to inconvenience and unnecessary expense, and if Mr. Maidment is not able to attend on Wednesday next, I shall grant a further postponement for another week. And as regards the currency notes which were deposited, if you like, Mr. Peile, to lodge Bengal Loan certificates instead of currency notes I shall be glad to return the notes, for I do not wish anybody to lose any money on account of these notes being lodged here.

Mr Peile said he should do as His Worship had suggested.

His Worship—I shall be prepared to return the notes at any time.

The parties then withdrew.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

CASE AS TO TRANSFER OF SHARES.

Javerchund Dewchund of Kattiawar vs. The Royal Bank of India.

This suit first came on for hearing before Sir Charles Sargent on the 28th of July, and has been before the Court on different days since then. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Marriott and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Rimington; counsel for the defendants, Mr. White.

The plaint stated as follows:—That at a meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, held on the 1st of May 1867, it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that on a subsequent day that resolution was confirmed. The defendants, Messrs. Charles Macdonald, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, and three others were appointed liquidators. The defendants had already declared two dividends, one of Rs. 36, payable on the 3rd of June 1867, and the other of Rs. 18, payable on the 20th September 1867, and assets of considerable value still remained to be distributed. The plaintiff was the registered shareholder of five shares in the Bank, and had applied to the defendants to pay him the amount of the two said dividends on the five shares but they refused to do so. On the 19th of October he executed a transfer of the shares to Hormusjee Bapoojee, but the defendants refused to accept the transfer, and the plaintiff therefore now sought the assistance of the Court in order to compel the defendants to register the transfer of the said shares.

The defendants, as liquidators of the Bank, submitted in their written statement that under section 147 of Act X. of 1866, it was optional with them whether they would sanction transfer of shares in the Company; they therefore refused to sanction the transfers, inasmuch as the plaintiff was, as regarded the shares, solely the nominee of Premchund Roychund, and had not now or ever had any beneficial interest in the said shares himself, and the said Premchund Roychund always had full power and authority from the plaintiff to deal with such shares. On the 16th of August 1865 Premchund Roychund pledged the said shares amongst others, and all dividends accruing due in respect thereof to the defendants as security for the repayment by the said Premchund for advances which the defendants had made or might thereafter make. Premchund was now indebted to the defendants in respect of advances so secured to the amount of Rs. 9,91,850-3-4, Premchund was a registered shareholder of the Company, and the defendants under clause 99 of the Articles of Association realised all the shares standing in his name, and under the same clause now claimed a lien upon the said five shares and upon the dividends thereof in respect of the debt so due as aforesaid.

The issues raised were—1. Whether the plaintiff ever tended to the defendants a proper transfer for registration; 2. Whether the plaintiff ever lodged such a transfer; 3. Whether plaintiff was entitled to have the transfer registered having regard to section 147 of Act X. of 1866; 4. Whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover Rs. 270 which he claimed as dividend; 5. Whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue for the dividend on five shares; 6. Whether the defendants were entitled to a lien as alleged in their written statement.

Premchund Roychund and several other witnesses having been examined in support of the plaintiffs' case, and the arguments for the defence concluded, His Lordship reserved judgment.

The case was set down for judgment on Monday, when Sir Charles Sargent, in giving his decision, said the first question to be determined was whether the defendants were bound to register the transfer of the shares which the plaintiff said he tendered to them for registration. Now, it appeared, and it was admitted that in those transfers no numbers were given, but that it was merely a transfer of five shares, and it was also admitted that the plaintiff was a registered shareholder of a very much larger number than five shares, and as to these he was clearly of opinion that such transfers as were alleged to have been tendered were not such transfers as the company could be called upon to register. By section 23 of the memorandum of association of the company any shareholder was at liberty to sell or transfer his shares, and that transfer must be in the form prescribed by Act XIX. of 1867. But there was a substantial difference between the form used and the form prescribed. The shares in which the capital of the company was to be divided ought to be distinguished by distinct numbers; and even though the plaintiff had held no more than five shares there would, he conceived, be such a substantial difference and variance from the form prescribed which would entitle the company to refuse to transfer the shares. In the present case the plaintiff had 541 shares, and the numbers therefore became essential to enable the company to know which shares the plaintiff intended to give, and the variance or omission, to speak more correctly, became to all intents and purposes one of substance. He therefore thought there was no doubt the company could not be called upon to register the transfers in question. The plaint, however, not merely asked that these transfers should be registered, but that the defendants might be decreed to approve of the said Hormusjee Bapoojee as entitled to become a transferee of the said shares, which might be construed as meaning that Hormusjee Bapoojee ought to be put upon the register of shareholders. Some question had arisen at the hearing as to whether the transfers were actually tendered with a view to their being left, but he did not think it was necessary to come to any conclusion as to what actually took place on that occasion, because substantially the question was whether the defendants were entitled to refuse without assigning any reason, and if not, whether the reason which they had assigned was a sufficient one. And that there was a perfectly good reason for refusing sanction was substantially the defence set up. But whether they had good reason or not, section 147 of Act X. of 1866 gave full and absolute discretion to the liquidators to allow of any transfers. The reason which had been assigned was that these shares were not the property of the plaintiff, but he was a mere nominee of Premchund Roychund, who gave the company a lien upon the shares. The lien upon the shares was put in two ways by the company. The company relied first upon section 99 of their articles of association, which gave it a lien upon the shares of any shareholder for any debt due by him to the company, and, second, upon the agreement of Premchund Roychund that such shares should be pledged to them as security for his debt. And in the evidence of Premchund Roychund it had not been denied by the defendants, and might be taken as having been assumed to be admitted during the hearing, that these shares in question had always been, and now were, the property of Premchund, and that the plaintiff was nothing more than a servant of Premchund and held these shares as his nominee. Section 149 of the Winding-up Act, clause 41, said that the property of a company should be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and unless otherwise provided by the articles of association should be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interest, and section 23 defined every one to be a member of the company whose name was on the register. A registered member, therefore, in the absence of any provision in the articles of association, was entitled to share in the assets. But article 99 of the articles of the company said that shares of any shareholder, as well as all dividends and interests payable to him out of the funds of the company, should be liable to lien in favour of the company in respect of any debt due to the company from such shareholder. And section 22 said that "any person who shall from time to time be registered in the register of shareholders as proprietor of any share shall, as regards the company, be treated and considered as the sole and absolute owner of such share at law and in equity." And he was, therefore, clearly of opinion that the defendants could not set up any lien in respect of Premchund Roychund against the claim of the plaintiff to be a registered shareholder. The defendants, however, relied on an express agreement made by Premchund that the shares should be a security for his debts. Now, the mere fact that Premchund was the real owner of the shares or that the company had knowledge of it could not affect the plaintiff's right under section 22 to be regarded as the sole and absolute owner, and his right under section 149 to receive his share of the assets of the company. Of course that expression of opinion rendered it unnecessary for him to enter into the question whether any lien was given by Premchund, and in any case he was of opinion that the defendants had failed to prove the existence of the lien they contended for. A letter of 26th August, 1865, had been tendered in evidence as creating a lien upon the shares in favour of the company. As he had ruled that this would require a payment of Rs. 14,700 penalty by the company before it could be accepted in evidence, it was next suggested that it came under section 50 of the Stamp Act as collateral security, but no bonds had been taken for the amount secured, nor was it shown to be collateral security on some other transaction in which an instrument requiring security had been accepted.

Mr. McCulloch said they had proved that the whole debt of 3½ laks was secured by promissory note.

His Lordship—Then, why did you not put in the promissory note?

Mr. McCulloch answered that the reason why note had not been put in, was that it had been destroyed.

His Lordship continued to say that the direct evidence as to the verbal agreement was confined to the statement of Sudasew Balcrishna, who said he was present at a conversation between Premchund and Mr. Lawson, the manager, and that the former said there were many shares in his own name as well as in the name of a servant of his, and that the bank ought not to press him because these were good security; and Premchund's letter of 16th August, 1865, which said that "he had nearly 2,000 shares in the bank which was good security," was pointed to as confirming this statement. He thought this letter, and the letter of 14th May, were quite consistent with what Premchund had said in his evidence that between August 1865 and May 1866 he was pressed by the bank to transfer some of the shares into his own name and that he actually did transfer 331. This was all quite consistent with his having given the defendants a mortgage on the shares, and he might have transferred the shares into his own name, because he knew that unless that was done the defendants would have enforced the lien on the shares. Premchund would seem to have tried to pacify the bank by pointing to the fact of his having 2,000 shares in it, and afterwards yielded to the bank to the extent of transferring a number of shares into his own name. On the whole the defendants had failed in giving satisfactory proof of a verbal agreement of mortgage of shares; and he need not say that an agreement of that nature ought to be very clearly established; and although there were some circumstances in this case which might justify the plaintiffs in thinking that they had a mortgage on the shares, he could not allow that there was any sufficient evidence here which would justify the Court in holding that a verbal agreement had been come to between the parties about this mortgage. The reason which the defendants gave for refusing their sanction was not a valid reason, but he was clearly of opinion that they were not bound to give any reason at all, for it lay in the discretion of the liquidators either to do so or not. His decision was that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th issues were found for the defendants, and the 5th and 6th for the plaintiffs, and he ordered that the defendants pay to the plaintiff the amount of the dividends already declared in respect of the five shares in the plaint mentioned. As to the 5th issue, the question had been raised whether the plaintiff could sue in respect of five shares, he having a large number of shares in the company. He had expressed an opinion that he could not sue in respect of the five shares only, but after consideration he had come to the conclusion that there was a right of suing in respect of each share, and that that objection could not be taken under the 7th section of the Act, and he had therefore allowed the plaint to be amended.

Judgment was then given on the issues as above, each party to pay their own costs

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2nd Dec.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Theft.—Mahomed Allarukia was charged with stealing certain ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,063, the property of Peerozebaee, woman. It appears that about 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday last, the prosecutrix took the ornaments off her person, and put them into a cupboard. At about four o'clock she had occasion to go to the cupboard, when she saw the property safe in it. She locked the cupboard and left the key on it. At about 6 o'clock the prisoner came to her house and sat down. After a while prosecutrix went downstairs, leaving the prisoner alone in the room. She returned in about an hour, when she found the prisoner had left the room, and the cupboard was open and all the contents missing. At about nine or ten o'clock the same night, on information procured, she went on board a boat, accompanied by a police naique and another water policeman. The prisoner was found on board, and his box was searched, and in it were found the ornaments and wearing apparel before the Court. They were all her property. After the examination of two witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday next.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Jewa Bajee, a labourer, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 31, belonging to Bhow Bajee. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd, 7 p.m.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 1st Dec, via Russia 29th Nov.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom via Turkey, 30th Nov.

From Alexandria, 1st December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 1st Dec. to 8 p.m. of the 2nd Dec, were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	12	0	1
" Calcutta	9	11	3	0
" Madras	12	57	4	15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

The Council of State of the canton of Obwald (Switzerland) has published an edict forbidding any youth under 18 years of age to smoke, under a severe penalty.

We learn by last Mail that the Peninsula and Oriental Company's sailing ship "Indus" was shortly to leave England for a voyage round the world. She will carry out a cargo consisting of boilers and other machinery for the Company's marine station to Bombay, and from thence she will take a cargo of merchandise to China, from thence a cargo of tea to New York, and from thence a cargo of cotton to England.

Mr. Phillip Harwood has succeeded the late Mr. Douglas Cook as editor of the *Saturday Review.* The new editor was formerly a Dissenting minister, and once in that capacity entered upon a controversy with the Rev. W. Maskell, chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, who at the time of the Gorham controversy seceded to Rome. Mr. Harwood was in early life associated with the late Mr. W. J. Fox and other distinguished Unitarians, and we believe he has been the working editor of the *Saturday* almost from the beginning as he was previously of the *Morning Chronicle* when that paper was organ of the Peelites and the property of Mr. Beresford Hope.

THE LONDON OPERA SEASON.

(*London Review, Oct. 31.*)

We mean no disrespect to Miss Minnie Hauck, when we say that the present opera season will probably be chiefly remembered on account of its having witnessed the reintroduction of powdered hair. Perhaps the ladies who so resolved to grace themselves were moved by some dim sense of propriety in choosing the opera-house as the scene of their first experiment; for the practice of powdering the hair is said to owe its origin to certain ballad-singers, who whitened their heads in order to lend point to the wit of their songs. However, powdered hair has again made its appearance amongst us; and on Monday evening at least, certain graceful young persons were to be seen in the Covent Garden boxes, looking not unlike a living portrait of Madame the Marchioness de Pompadour. The Pompadour, it will be remembered, had several little failings; and powdered hair was one of them—doubtless the only one that is likely to become popular among English ladies. The powdered hair was unaccompanied by patches; but the new style of dress—a hideously ugly style, too, by the way—is sufficiently *à la* Pompado to correspond well with whitened locks, a tinted face, profuse brilliants, and a coquettish fan. A young lady, somewhat *décolletée*, wearing a pursy and inflated *cerise* silk dress, and adorned with powdered hair and its accompaniments, only wants to complete the representation, the attentions of a young gentleman with a wig, a snuff-box, and a sword. Mr. M. Collins is extremely anxious (we do not say that he is anxious because there is little hope of his wishes being complied with) to have dwelling resuscitated in England. Now, if ever, is his time. Powdered hair seems out of keeping with these piping times of peace. Who [illegible] that as the winter approaches w[illegible] not have recalled the old swaggerin[illegible] lying, drunken days, with Lord Moh[illegible] rying off Mrs. Bracegirdles and Captain [illegible]tons taking refuge in a revived Alsatia? [illegible] are two possible explanations of the ap[illegible] of the phenomena of Monday night. Th[illegible] that the ladies were the emissaries of ou[illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer, who ma[illegible] have the hair-powder tax made somethi[illegible] receiving. The other is that certa[illegible] dressers have combined to force the fashion on the public by displaying its charms. If the latter supposition be correct the audience on Monday night seemed to approve of what the enterprising tradesmen had done in their choice of blocks.

In Miss Minnie Hauck Mr. Mapleson has found an interesting and promising, if not a great, prima donna. The *débutante* comes to us, as Adelina Patti came, from America; and she ventured upon recommending herself to England by undertaking the same character—the Amina of "La Sonnambula"—in which Patti made her first appearance. Miss Hauck is remarkably young—a mere girl in fact; and while one cannot fail to be struck by the singular proficiency and accuracy in her art which one so youthful has attained, it need not be concealed that maturity is wanted to give the new prima donna's powers a fair chance. Miss Hauck has a fine and clear soprano, sweet and tolerably sympathetic in *mezza voce*, though showing signs of immaturity, rather than of weakness, in passages of extreme tension. Her execution is careful and true, rather than brilliant and fluent; but perhaps the nervousness naturally attendant upon a test-performance diminished the florid wealth of sound with which some more experienced *prime donne* run over Bellini's graceful and melodious music. Of her general impersonation of Amina, we must speak in terms of sincere praise. She is an accomplished actress; and while a slight and pardonable trace of anxiety was visible in her opening musical passages, there was none, then or afterwards, in her appropriate and expressive acting. It was clear that her audience waited to be convinced of her merits. She did not meet with a warm reception; for, after all, we had heard little of her beyond the facts that she was a pupil of Mr. Maurice Strakosch, and that Prince Poniatowsky was writing an opera for her especial benefit. Miss Hauck, however, fairly conquered this critical apathy, and conquered it by legitimate means. Doubtless her youth, her bright, expressive face and her jet-black hair had something to do with the remarkably favourable impression she produced on an audience having eyes as well as ears; but there can be no doubt that the idealism with which she invested Amina, by her tender and passionate singing, and by her natural acting, was the cause of a genuine artistic triumph. The audience was inclined to be pleased with the opening recitation, showed itself much gratified with her delicate and accurate rendering of "Come per me sereno," and grew quite enthusiastic at the end of that beautiful and touching leave-taking between the two lovers which closes the act. There was a recall of the duet demanded, and granted; and from that moment it was apparent that the new singer had been successful. This favourable impression she maintained until the end, when it was somewhat marred by an obvious weakness in her rendering of the trying "Ah! non giunge." We are disposed, however, to attribute this slight and excusable failure to nervousness; and we have no doubt that Miss Hauck, when a few more performances have given her greater courage, and her experience of London orchestras has accustomed her to their high pitch, will prove an operatic favourite. Not until age has strengthened her voice and lent freedom to her execution can she hope to rival the great ones of the operatic stage. In the mean time, she may be very well satisfied with the position she has won.

Signor Mongini never sang better than he did on Monday night. The singularly sympathetic *timbre* of his high chest notes, coupled with the sustained and thrilling power of his voice generally, was never heard to better advantage, and even surprised many of his old admirers. In several passages, also, his acting was remarkably good. Signor Tagliafico appeared as Count Rodolfo, in place of Mr. Santley, who was suffering from sore throat; and the parts of Lisa, Teresa, and Alessio were respectively filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister, Mdlle. Cruise, and Signor Zoboli.

THE LAST WORDS OF LOUIS XVI.

The generally accepted last words of Louis XVI. are as follows:—"Frenchmen, I die innocent; it is from the scaffold, and when about to appear before my God. I pardon my enemies. I pray that France * * *. I die innocent. ever desired the good of my people."

A very interesting account of the last words of this monarch appear in a letter of the "Pioneer's" correspondent at Paris, dated 17th October last. "An amateur of autographs," he says, "has made a strange discovery of a letter from Sanson, the executioner of poor Louis XVI., which was addressed to the editor of a paper of the period called the 'Thermomètre,' but I believe not published. This authentic document gives a description of the King's last moments, and, although it differs but little from the details of most histories of the sad event, your readers may think it of some interest, so I translate it:—'Paris, this 20th February 1793, second year of the Republic.—Citizens—A journey has been the cause of my not before responding to your invitation to give you an account of the last moments of Louis Capet. This is the exact truth of what passed. When he alighted from the carriage for the execution, we told him it was necessary to take off his coat. He made some difficulty, saying we might put him to death as he was. On being told the thing was impossible, he assisted himself to take his coat off. He again made a difficulty when his hands were to be bound, but resigned them to us when the person with him said it was a last sacrifice. Then he asked if the drums would continue to beat, and we told him we did not know; and this was the truth. He mounted the scaffold and wished to turn to the front as if to speak; but we represented to him that such a thing was now impossible. He then let us conduct him to the place where we were to bind him down, and where he cried with a loud voice: 'People, I die innocent!' Then, turning towards us, he said, 'Sirs, I am innocent of every thing they accuse me of; I trust that my blood may cement the happiness of the people.' These, citizens, were his last and veritable words. The kind of little discussion which took place at the foot of the scaffold hinged on his not believing it necessary to take off his coat or to have his hands bound. He also proposed to cut his hair himself. And, to say the real truth, he sustained the whole thing with a coolness and firmness that greatly astonished us. I am convinced he derived this firmness from his principles of religion, of which no one could appear to be more penetrated and persuaded than he was. You may be assured, Monsieur, that this is the truth in its fullest sense. (Signed) Sanson.' This is a simple, but touching, account of one of the most dread events in history. I do not know if any of the Sansons are still alive, but I recollect some time ago hearing that one of the sons of the old headsman living in a highly respectable position, was accustomed on each anniversary of the King's death to entertain a small party at dinner. Scarcely a word was said during the melancholy banquet. The guests were all men who had assisted to bring the King to death, but who had repented them of the crime. During dinner a long dust-case lay on the sideboard. When the servants left the room, Sanson brought this case solemnly on the table and opened it with a rusty key. From inside he took a dull steel blade, at the sight of which the spectators groaned and shivered. It was that blade of the guillotine which had severed the head of Louis XVI. from his body."

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THE "HORSE GUARDS PLOT."

(*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 2*)

An insidious design to subvert the fundamental principles of the British Constitution has just been discovered, the purpose being to establish a military autocracy within the very office entrusted to the Parliamentary Secretary of State for War; and certain of our contemporaries have unsparingly exposed the conspiracy, holding it up in terms of fitting contempt to public execration. The denouncers speak with such infallibility of inspiration, that we cannot doubt their conclusions; and it would be only buoying ourselves up with vain hope to imagine for a moment that what has been written lately under the startling heading of "The Horse Guards Plot," in such rounded periods, such stinging vituperation, could be penned in ignorance or prompted by interested motives. The country is evidently doomed. Why should Liberals contest seats, why should election agents rage, while a mine is being laid under our very feet which will scatter all liberties to the wind? The concessions of Magna Charta are to be rendered futile. It is not Fenian agitators or American sympathisers in the wilds of Ireland who now threaten our homesteads or haystacks; the danger lies in the heart of this great city. The treachery has been devised in the very bosom of London. Not the least appalling element in the danger is the secrecy with which it has been contrived. So dark [illegible] that, had it not been for the lynx-eyed detection of our contemporaries, nobody would ever have heard anything about it. Fortunately there are still patriots among us, limited perhaps in number, but powerful of pen, and, tearing the [illegible] from the deep recesses where it was sheltered, they have shouted aloud their discovery. Our military rulers will acknowledge no head. The army itself is to be the ruler of itself. Parliament is to be thrust aside. Soldiers are to re[illegible] and to enforce what England is to spend on their behalf. The British private, suborned by his superiors in rank, is his country's foe. We do not yet know the full details of this wicked plot, nor are we aware by what silent means all has been arranged. It is not yet known whether many more than the Household Troops are implicated in the Horse Guards conspiracy. We are not told whether it was by the prospect of unlimited beer, or by the hope of sacking Westminster Hall, with the conversion of the mace into prize money, that the rank and file have been enlisted in the nefarious attempt. The late improvements effected in the condition of the soldier by the efforts of the Liberal party, the very abolition of flogging, may have been tools for their own destruction plied by the energetic hands of unsuspecting victims. Of one fact alone are we certainly informed: there is a Horse Guards plot, and the object of that plot is to destroy the main safeguard of the Constitution.

The sensational title which we have quoted has been given to a new appointment at the War Office—that of Controller-General. Few, except those behind the scenes, would suspect why such an outcry has been raised against the attempt at the reorganisation of that cumbrous department. The Crimean campaign clearly demonstrated that the administrative departments of the army were worse than faulty in their organisation; and in a hurried attempt to rectify the evil, they were hustled into the War Office and placed under the control of the Secretary for War. The departments thus located consist of the Commissariat for the supply of food to the combatant soldier; the Store department, which provides clothing, tents, and munitions of war; the Surveyor's, which has the charge of hospitals, with the feeling of the sick, the barrack department, which superintends the homes of the soldier; and the Transport, which affords the means of locomotion for the necessary food and stores. When these branches were collected at the War Office, the head of each was placed in direct communication with the Secretary of State; and for an army in the field the arrangement was the same, except that the heads of departments were in communication with the officer in command of the army. In both cases the system was found to be at once expensive and inconvenient. It was expensive because officers of high rank, and therefore highly paid, were required at the head of each department. Those officers were often on bad terms with each other on account of the conflicting interests of their different departments. Throughout the troubled course of their jealousies and their disputes, each was followed with an unwavering fidelity by his own subordinates. The separate system had no homogeneity. It required the Commander-in-Chief to pull too many strings. If the General in command of an army required stores brought up from the base of operations for the use of troops in the front, he himself must consult with the heads of the departments involved. If, for instance, tents were required to serve as hospitals, the Commander-in-Chief must himself, or by one of his staff, order the head of the Store department to issue tents to the Purveyor's department; and at the same time, he must order the head of the Transport department to supply carriage for the tents to the purveyor's department. Probably the principal transport officer would come to the Commander-in-Chief and report that he required carts and harness before the tents could be moved; and, as his animals were fast failing, he must have more horses. The Commander-in-Chief must then send to the Store department to issue harness and carts to the transport department. He must also direct the principal Commissariat officer to procure horses, and to hand them over to the Transport department. After all this had been done, and the issues made, the tents might begin to move. Even when no unforeseen obstacle took place, and when all went according to regulation, they could not stir without much trouble to the Commander-in-Chief; yet, at the very same time, that officer must be incessantly watching the enemy, studying information, reconnoitring the country, arranging combinations, providing for the marches of his regiments, corresponding with the Government, and keeping all the wheels of that complicated machine, a fighting army, in working order; or he might even be fighting battles, covering a retreat, or directing a siege. Eight years ago, when Lord Herbert was Secretary for War, he proposed to take some of the labour of detail off the shoulders of the over-worked Commander-in-Chief, by creating one head instead of several for the administrative branches of the army; the proposal was endorsed by a committee assembled to discuss the question in 1866, when the German war again called attention to the subject; and at the beginning of the present year the suggestion was reduced to practice by the appointment of Sir Henry Storks as Controller-in-Chief at the War Office. When the reform which has thus been commenced shall have been carried out, a General in the field will issue his orders for the administrative branches to one head alone. Again, to cite our previous example, he would order the Controller to have tents brought up for hospitals. The Controller would then make the necessary arrangements amongst the different branches under his control, would take care that tents were brought up, and would relieve the Commander-in-Chief of all anxiety on the subject. The latter could turn his unhampered attention to his more active duties.

Such is the object sought in establishing a Department of Control. It simplifies and accelerates military business. It is but an application of the principle of division of employments. The purpose, however, is not perceived by those who attack the institution of Controller; but their strictures are for the most part, due to a misapprehension. They hunt a nightmare conjured up by their own imaginations. In the list of duties assigned to the Controller, he has, it is said, to control the expenditure of the administrative departments placed under his supervision. The critics imagine, or profess to imagine, that he is, therefore, to have an unlimited power of incurring expenditure. No such purpose is intended or attempted. The Controller has negative powers—he can prevent expenditure, he cannot authorise it. The Secretary of State himself cannot do so. Any expenditure not voted in the estimates must be sanctioned by the Treasury. No officer can be promoted, no salary given, the most trifling outlay cannot be incurred without the authority of the Lords of the Treasury; nor can money voted under one head be diverted to another without their express permission. They and the House of Commons, to which they are immediately responsible, are the controllers of expenditure in the sense which our contemporaries give to that term. And already has the control department effected a great economy. By the appointment of the Controller in lieu of the different departmental officers more than £4,000 a year has been saved in the one item of pay alone; and much more will be saved in a short time. The administration of the small division of troops at Aldershot has hitherto cost above £24,000 a year, of those at the Cape of Good Hope more than £28,000, and both will be largely reduced. Combining efficiency with economy, the new appointment is the first step towards the diminution of the lavish waste which has hitherto characterised our military administration.

Sir Henry Storks and his assistant, General Balfour, have hardly been established long enough in office to bring their acts within the range of criticism. The well proved ability of Sir Henry leads us to look forward with every confidence to the result of his labours; and it would, perhaps, have led to more speedy advantage had he remained unhampered by the companionship allotted to him. General Balfour brought from India a great reputation for economy; but it has been asserted that his measures were not always judicious or well-timed. At the War Office he appears to have misinterpreted the object with which he was sent there. He was intended to be a superintending authority, not an examiner of minute details. It is impossible that the superintendent should investigate the items of everything; yet such appears to be the attempt of the Assistant-Controller. If he should persist in that course he will be, not a Controller, but an embarrassed and over-worked clerk. His own proper duties must be neglected. While he vainly seeks to constitute himself a man of all trades, he will be a master of none. Meanwhile, whatever he may attempt to do, there is one luxury denied to him—he can spend no public money. That is prevented by the Treasury and the House of Commons, who are the sole referees on all matters of expenditure. A great deal has been urged in favour of appointing a civilian as financial Secretary at the War Office; and the same measure has also been officially proposed, with the additional suggestion that the officer should have a salary of £1,500 a year, and hold an equal rank with the Controller. Of course we should not wish to insinuate that the critics who make that proposal would join with any aspirant to high place in the process vulgarly termed working the oracle. It can only be a curious coincidence, that a gentleman in the War Office, who has been supposed to cast sheep's eyes on the contemplated appointment, has been named in connection with the post; and that while great stress has been laid on the fact that this new Secretary must be a civilian, the same gentleman has quite lately discarded military rank, and has been officially instituted as a civilian. The public will certainly fail to perceive the advantage of paying a financial Secretary at the War Office to do the work which must be done over again at the Treasury, or to sacrifice the first practical step which has been made towards the reducing of waste without impairing efficiency. We are the very last who would approve of a self-governed army, or of a military authority which could regulate its expenditure without entire submission to Parliamentary control, both direct and indirect. But we must deprecate senseless endeavours to create alarm, because, if a real occasion should ever arise for curbing the extravagance of the military departments, the public ear may by that time have been deafened by cries of chimerical fright. The very notion of assigning the supposed plot to the Horse Guards is a ludicrous blunder. The office of the Horse Guards has nothing to do with the Control Department, which is purely under the Parliamentary Secretary of State for War. It has amalgamated non-combatant branches of the service over which the Horse Guards has never ruled, and in which it can take little interest. If the Control Department has been supported by military men, it has been only with a view to secure greater efficiency and mobility for the combatant branches of the service. If the regular Army were abolished, or if the Horse Guards were swept away, and the Volunteers were the only troops in the Kingdom, a Control Department would be equally needed. It exists in every Continental army, and the new appointment results from experience of our shortcomings, and from observing the experience of others. We only wish that all the complaints against our military system were as groundless as those which have been levelled against the so called Horse Guards plot.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BIGAMY CASE.

Mrs. Eliza Lumley again appeared before Mr. Tyrwhitt on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, charged with unlawfully intermarrying with Major William Brownrigg Lumley, during the lifetime of her husband Alexander Victor.

Mr. Besley and Mr. Gough appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Metcalfe for the defence.

Mrs. Margaret Gray said—I am a widow, and live at Redruth, in Cornwall. About the year 1834 I went to St. Helier's, Jersey, with my mother, to reside there. I remained about 12 years there, my brothers and sisters also residing with me. We had a French master, Mr. Alexander Victor. We were acquainted with a family named Haines. There was a Mr. and Mrs. Haines and a son Tom, who was at school at Greenwich with my brother. There were six sisters—Caroline, Charlotte, Sarah, Eliza, Georgina, and Harriet. Georgina was the youngest, and Harriet next to the youngest; Eliza was the second daughter. Eliza left Jersey years before I did, and before she left the island she had ceased to live with her father and her mother. She was introduced to me by my French master as Madame Victor. She lived with her father and mother when I first knew her. I never heard Mr. Victor speak of her as his wife. After the introduction I visited the family. She was called Eliza by them. I understood she was Madame Victor; but I do not mean to say that she was spoken of by the family as Madame Victor. My acquaintance with the family has continued ever since.

Mr. Besley—Do you see her here to-day, or any member of the family of Haines?

Witness—Yes, Mrs. Brewer—Harriet. I do not recognize any one else, as the ladies in court have veils.

Mr. Besley—Will you look at that lady (the prisoner, who sat at the table), and see if you recognize her?

Witness—Of course I do. She is Eliza.

Mr. Besley—Did Mr. Victor visit the Haines' family?

Witness—Of course, he did; but I cannot say how often. Mr. Victor was a member of the Haines family. I visited them when they were living in Beresford-street as man and wife. As far as I can recollect it was in 1834 when Victor left. I cannot say whether Eliza left then, but I suppose they left together. I never saw either of them in the island after Victor's leaving; in fact, I have never seen Victor since. I did not hear where they were going, but I have often received letters since. I cannot tell what was the date of the earliest correspondence I received from them. I very often wrote to her. I really cannot say where I sent the letters to. I cannot say that I saw any letters from Eliza, or that I addressed any to her at Bristol. At long intervals I continued the correspondence. I married in 1845, but for some years had not heard from her. I had heard from her between leaving Jersey and my marriage. I do not preserve my letters. She signed her name Eliza Victor. I do not know whether she referred in the letters to Mr. Victor. I do not remember receiving any letters from her after my marriage. Some years after she came to visit me as Mrs. Lumley. Major Lumley was not with her at the time. It was at Redruth. I saw her at Truro, at Mr. John Brewer's. Mr. John Brewer lived at Truro then. I never saw Mr. Victor after he left Jersey.

Cross-examined—I never knew the defendant by any other Christian name than Eliza. She signed her letters Eliza Lumley, but I will not swear that previously she had not signed letters Eliza Victor. I saw the defendant after she came back to the island. She lived with her father and mother, and I think she was then called Eliza Haines, and not Victor. I understood there was some legal flaw in the marriage with Victor. Victor was a Roman Catholic, his wife a Protestant. It was commonly reported in the island that Victor was a convicted felon. I heard it stated that he was a *forcat*, and had escaped from the galleys in France. I heard that as there was a legal flaw in the marriage that the defendant took her maiden name of Haines. I never knew her by any other name until she took that of Lumley. The defendant visited me as Mrs. Lumley, and although the previous circumstances were known she was visited by people without distinction. I thought Major Lumley was acquainted with these matters, but I never heard him say so. I heard that Major Lumley made one of the servants an offer of marriage. The girl told me so herself. I spoke to Mr. Brewer about it, as the girl complained of Major Lumley's persecutions.

Re-examined—I understood from the defendant that the illegal marriage with Victor had been done away with. I heard Victor state he was a Roman Catholic. Victor was always treated by the defendant's family as the defendant's husband. I never heard the circumstances of the illegal marriage with Victor mentioned in Major Lumley's presence.

Cross-examined—I heard other things said about the marriage, which made it invalid, which I should not like to repeat.

Mr. William Matthews, editor and proprietor of the "Bristol Directory," said—In consequence of receiving a communication from Major Lumley I went to St. Helier to make inquiries relative to the defendant's family and alleged previous marriage. This was in September. I made search in the registry and found a record of the marriage between Victor and the defendant. I produce a certified copy.

Cross-examined—It is a common thing for applications to be made to me to make inquiries about people who have possessed property or resided in Bristol. I expect to be remunerated for my trouble. I have had money from Major Lumley for my expenses, and to pay the hotel bills of witnesses. There is a debtor and creditor account between myself and Major Lumley. I have not acted as attorney in this business, only as cashier. I have shown a photograph to Mrs. Wegelen, and to several others, who all recognized it to be that of the defendant. I did not show Mrs. Wegelen the photograph in order that she might identify the defendant when she saw her in court.

Mr. Oliver, widow of a manufacturer, now residing in Meriton-place, near Bristol—I became acquainted with Victor, he being the French teacher to my sister's sons at Dr. Stone's school. This was about 1841-2. I saw Victor and his wife at the school examinations. We did not become intimate at first, but one day the defendant called and said that her husband was in trouble. Ultimately I took Victor and his wife into my house, where they lived for about six months. Victor and the defendant lived together as husband and wife, and were visited by the defendant's family. Victor was of perverse temper. He did not live always happily with his wife. On one occasion the defendant, who had been crying, said to me "If that villain was not my husband I would leave him directly." They left my house and went to live in Park-Street. A silver spoon was left behind, marked with their initials, "A. E.V." I did not see Victor again until 1848. I then called upon him at Brighton, where he was teaching French. I asked him about his wife. He said she had left him. On one occasion the defendant told me her name was Eliza Wright Haines before marriage. Her mother and sister visited her when living in my house with Victor.

Cross-examined—I came to give evidence at the request of Matthews. I used to keep a diary, and afterwards a register. I won't show my diary. I found that Victor lived at Brighton in 1848 from looking into a book or Directory. I cannot recollect the address. It was by accident that I went into the shop and took up the book, and there found Victor's name, and that he was teaching French. I never had any quarrel with any of the family.

Dr. John Stone said—I am a schoolmaster, and have been one for 30 years. I first carried on a school at Summerhill, near Bristol. I knew Mrs. Oliver, the last witness, and her sister, Mrs. Stock and family. The nephews of Mrs. Oliver were pupils of mine. I employed a person named Victor to teach French. As near as I can recollect I should say it was about the latter end of 1838. I knew Victor for five years. He told me, soon after he came that he was married, and he said that he would bring his wife some time, and he did so. After Mr. Victor left in 1842 I saw nothing of Mrs. Victor. After I left Summerhill I went to Bristol. I had a house in Stoke's-court. I first saw Victor about 1859. I knew Mr. and Mrs. Victor lived at Mrs. Oliver's.

By Mr. Metcalfe—After Victor left me I heard that he left Bristol. In 1859 Victor called on me to ask me whether he could regain his position in Bristol. When I engaged Victor to teach in my school I did not make any inquiries of him. I heard nothing about his being a French felon. He was a very good French master. I cannot identify the defendant as Mrs. Victor.

Major Lumley was then recalled by Mr. Besley and examined as follows—It was in 1845 that I returned to England from Bengal. I had been invalided home through being struck blind while in the field with my regiment, and after being two years under Dr. Alexander, the celebrated oculist, I got better, but my health suffered through the treatment I underwent to reduce the nervous inflammation. I at that time lived at my aunt's, Mrs. Brown's. I had not seen the defendant before that time. I knew her three or four weeks before our marriage. Previous to her marriage she never gave me a hint of having been married to Victor, nor did she describe the circumstances of her past life. I did not learn from her anything of her family. I was not before our marriage introduced to any member of her family. I met her at my aunt Brown's house at Hammersmith. I think she was there on a visit for two or three days. I think I saw her about a week afterwards, but she was then residing at an hotel. She did not remain at the hotel up to our marriage, only for two or three days, and she then went to reside at Hampstead for a fortnight to bring her within the rule which requires a fortnight's residence in the parish where the marriage is to be solemnized. She lodged at my aunt's, and I resided in separate lodgings. After the marriage I was introduced to her father, Mr. Thomas Haines, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines. They were living in Cornwall at that time, and they came to us at the Isle of Wight. I knew her sisters, Sarah, Charlotte, Harriet, and Georgina, and her brother Tom, who was in the Navy. Charlotte went to Australia; Georgiana was the youngest of the family, and I always understood the defendant Eliza to be the eldest. I knew nothing of the name of Wright till I saw the certificate of the first marriage, in which she is described as Eliza Wright Haines. She married me as Elizabeth, and subsequently a post-nuptial settlement was made in the name of Eliza. I always called her Eliza. Her father's position in life was not exactly what she stated it to be. She said he had been an officer in the Royal Navy. I heard from her once that she had a sister Caroline, who had died at Jersey, and she showed me some poetry written by her. Caroline was the only sister I did not see. She never mentioned the name of Victor to me. She said that she had been living as a companion to a Mrs. Price in the suburbs of Bristol, and once pointed out a house as the one where she lived. Some of the letters read last week preceded the post-nuptial settlement, and some were written since. Mr. Brewer acted in reference to the settlement. No one referred to Victor in Jersey. There is no foundation for saying that I proposed marriage to a housemaid. I do not remember the name of Nation. I never offered marriage to a person of that name or to any other. I know a person named Brokenshire. I heard of the marriage with Victor in 1865. I first heard of the rumour at Boulogne. I employed Mr. Keane, the solicitor for the defendant in the present case, and he came over from England for the purpose of prosecuting the persons who propagated the rumour, and through Mr. Keane's express desire I withdrew the prosecution. I utterly repudiated the scandal which was promulgated. I heard of the rumour again in 1865, and I began instituting fresh inquiries. My brother and myself were on bad terms, and I offered him 500*l.* to tell me the truth about the previous marriage. My brother told me he did not believe what he had heard. In 1865 I entertained a belief of the rumour, and the party who instituted the inquiries withdrew. From his stating that he did not believe the rumour I made no inquiries further. In the summer of 1866 it turned up again, and I then commenced the series of inquiries which has resulted in the present case. Mr. Matthews discovered the previous marriage, but before he returned with the certificate I considered the matter very uncertain. I was not convinced. I had spoken to many solicitors about it, and they told me that I had no proof. While living with the defendant she never said anything about a French forger, a French convict, or an invalid marriage. To-day, from Mrs. Gray's lips, is the first time I heard of the French forger or a French convict.

By Mr. Metcalfe—I was not convinced that there had been a previous marriage till Mr. Matthews found it out. The bill I filed in Chancery was done in the usual manner. I brought an action against a lady residing at Boulogne. When I saw Mr. Keane it was in his office, and he said I had better prosecute on the spot where the matter occurred, and as he was conversant with such matters he came over to conduct it for me, and afterwards in the strongest manner persuaded me not to go on with it. I gave no instructions not to go on with it. The only thing Mr. Keane forgot was to send in his bill. I suppose he has been paid by the other side.

Mr. Metcalfe—Perhaps he thought he would not be paid, and as you have thought proper to make such a remark about a respectable solicitor like Mr. Keane, I will now ask you whether you have not been a bankrupt?

Major Lumley—I have not. I offered to pay my creditors 1s. in the pound. I lived in Kildare-gardens. I took the house in 1864. I think it was after I left my wife at the Hotel du Nord, at Boulogne. I did not leave her in tears, and tell her I was coming back in three or four days. I will swear I did not shed tears. I took the house for 21 years. I will not answer any more of these questions. I decline to say whether I introduced any one to Kildare-gardens as my wife. I did not introduce Ellen Thomson to a person in court. I had lived at Sydenham with her. She bore my name, but I never introduced her to any person. She bore my name as usual in such cases. I will not swear that I have not introduced her to people as my wife. I will swear I have not gone through a form of marriage with Ellen Thomson. I swear it absolutely. I did not tell Mr. John Brewer I had married again. I took the house in Kildare-gardens. I lived with Ellen Thomson at the same time. I lived with the woman I suppose to be my wife. I made a composition with the consent of my creditors to pay my lawyers. This is only the stepping-stone to something else. I lived at Heathfieldhouse, Ealing, and Ellen Thomson was with me there. I there dropped the "Major," and we lived as Mr. and Mrs. Lumley. We were there three months and then went to Forest-lodged, Forest-hill. I decline to tell you where I am living now. I took lodging at the Euston Hotel because I was so much annoyed by fellows who could not do anything openly, and acted like spies—lawyers, clerks, and such people, who stated to tradesmen in the neighbourhood that the lady was not soand-so, and that I was not Major Lumley.

Mr. Metcalfe—I am authorized by Mr. Keane to state that he was no party to such conduct.

Cross-examination continued—I used my own name at Forest-hill. I will not state how often I have paid money to get out of scrapes with servant girls, and will not answer the question how many I have promised marriage to. I never promised marriage to any one but the defendant. My aunt does not receive my visits. I do not know whether she receives those of the defendant. She will not see me because she does not believe this charge.

Mr. Tyrwhitt sent the case for trial, and considered it sufficient to hold the defendant in her own recognizances to appear.

It was incorrectly stated that Major Lumley was K.C B. in the first report.

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.

We take the following letter from the "Spectator:"—

Sir,—At a moment when the question of an earthquake in Ireland is being discussed, it may be interesting to your readers to learn that shocks of some severity were no unusual event some centuries ago in this country.

In 974 Wendover tells us that a great earthquake shook all England. In 1081 one occurred, which was attended "with heavy bellowing." In 1089 there was "a mickle earth-stirring over all England," says the "Saxon Chronicle," and the annalist notices that the harvest was especially backward. In 1110, says Florence of Worcester, "there was a very great earthquake at Shrewsbury. The river Trent was dried up at Nottingham from morning to the third hour of the day, so that men walked dryshod through its channel." In 1165, there was a great earthquake in many parts of England. In 1185, says Matthew Paris, "there was an earthquake in Ely, Norfolk, and Suffolk, so that it threw down men who were standing and rang the bells." The same writer records another in 1187, when many buildings were thrown down; and another in 1247, which he speaks of as especially violent on the banks of the Thames, where it shook down many buildings. One feature of it was that some days afterwards the sea became preternaturally calm, as if the tides had ceased, and remained so for three months. Next year the western parts of England were the great sufferers. In the diocese of Bath wide rents opened in the walls, and a cupola on the tower of Wells Cathedral was dashed down upon the roof. At St. David's great damage was done to the cathedral. Two years later a shock was felt in Buckinghamshire, which caused more panic than injury, the accompanying sound being like thunder underground. It was noticed that the birds were driven wild with fear. In 1275 says Matthew of Westminster, there was a general earthquake, "by the violence of which the Church of St. Michael of the Hill, outside Glastonbury fell down, levelled with the soil." Many other English churches suffered in a less degree. From this time earthquakes seem to have been less common; but in 1382 there was one which shook down some churches in Kent, and which a poet of the times has described, rather vividly,—

"Forsooth! this was a Lord to dread,
So suddenly made men aghast;
Of gold and silver they took no heed
But out of their houses full soon they passed.
Chambers, chimneys, all to burst,
Churches and castles foul 'gan fare;
Pinnacles, steeples to ground it cast,
And all was for warriors to be ware."

Three years later there were two shocks, but they seem to have been very slight, has Walsingham only interprets the first to mean an expedition against Scotland, and the second a vain excitement in the political world.

I have carefully confined myself to historical notices. But there are legends which ascribe the destruction of whole cities or armies to convulsions of this kind. Camden records that the town of Kenchester was destroyed by an earthquake. The "Chronicle of Evesham," says the same of Alcester, but as the visitation in this case was a special judgment on the smiths of the town, who drowned St. Egwins preaching with the noise of their hammers, there is reason to hope that it was a purely local infliction. Reginald of Durham says that at Mungedene Hill, near Norham-on-Tweed, the earth opened and swallowed up many thousand Scots who were then ravaging St. Cuthbert's lands. These traditions may, perhaps, be taken to show that the popular fancy in England recognized earthquakes as an occasion of violent change.

Of course, I do not pretend that my list is exhaustive even for the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; nor have I touched upon such geological theories as Mr. Geikie's, that there has been a great upheaval of Scotland about the Antonine wall, or a great recession of the sea since Roman times.—I am, sir, &c., Z.

"The Times" has an interesting, perhaps somewhat alarming, article in reference to the possibility of earthquakes happening in England on a still greater scale. Our contemporary writes—"England is apt to flatter herself that she is not as other countries in respect of earthquakes—not as those hot, wicked countries in the South of Europe, for example. She rests on too sure a foundation, and her house is too well built to be easily shaken. Indeed, if all the geologists tell us be true, there is a very large thickness of water-laid strata, lying like a mountain of mattresses and feather beds, to be disturbed before the central commotions of the earth can reach us. Here and there, indeed, the fire has burst forth, and forced the molten contents of the abyss out of huge fissures; and right in the middle of the hunting country of Leicestershire, not to speak of Northumberland and Cornwall, there are hills of red granite, which were there, hard and cold, long before the Alps had ever shown themselves. We have it in us, as they say of a slow and undeveloped genius. It is only a question of depth, or of time, or of accident. The whole island may be a dormant volcano, as Vesuvius was till after the Augustan Age. Indeed the geologists say we stand right over one of the great fissures, and that the neighbourhood of the internal fire contributes as much to the exceptional mildness of our climate as the Gulf Stream does. But in these matters people go by history and personal experience, which is very light in respect of earthquakes. By industrious search two or three hundred have been collected from our annals. There was a sharp one in the Midland counties fifty years ago, and there have been shocks and tremors and rumblings in Scotland and Wales, and some special localities. Five years ago there was an earthquake which brought us a good many letters; though it was said many people did not know there had been an earthquake till they read of it in the newspapers. Till some one professes to be able to compare his sensations five years ago and last week we must suppose the latter to be much more of an earthquake, and we must, therefore, warn the British public that they may possibly be in the way of much stronger sensations of this kind. The earth has not yet settled itself, if it ever will. It is still undergoing what are called cosmical changes, tardily following, by natural sequence, upon greater changes, of unknown date. Indeed, for ought science can tell us, the rate of change and development may never have been more rapid than it is now. Give time, and slight tremors centuries apart would make a new earth. But who can venture to deny the possibility of really destructive earthquakes? He must first tell us what an earthquake is, for that question is still in a purely speculative phase. The results we know, but not the cause. Let us hope that the little incidents in this way, which in England yield only a pleasurable excitement, and suggest no more sense of danger than is necessary to the sense of security, are only gas explosions down in the coal strata. Leamington, Worcester, Bath, Exeter, Swansea, and Merthyr are either on the coal measures or on the strata next in succession to them. The dark lines and darker tints on our geological maps mark the districts liable to these shocks. . . . . We are not aware that science has made the least approach to even a probable account of these phenomena. All we know for certain is that there exist the materials for almost any conceivable disturbance below our feet. There is the fire below, the water above, and the combustible matter and imprisoned gases between. Magnetism also reveals other forces and other currents pervading the solid globe. Can man claim the honour of contributing to shape its surface? That is just possible. It is known what effect the abstraction of water by an artesian well has on the whole stratum from which the supply is drawn, and here are we digging out of the earth millions of tons of coal, carrying it off, and dissipating it in the atmosphere. That must here and there affect the natural balance of material, diminishing the pressure here, increasing it there, and making new settlements, or faults, in the rock we stand upon. That may seem but a trifling matter, but we may one day find the dreaded exhaustion of our coal-fields anticipated by catastrophes of a more sudden and violent nature. Man is now claiming to be master of the climate. He can open or close the windows of heaven as he lists, by making the surface a forest or a desert. Perhaps he may find that he has shaken the earth, whether he willed it or not, whether harmlessly or not;—it will take ages to show."

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Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.
They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has ately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
Fire Branch.
Firepremiums 1862 .... £ 300,690 s. 15 d. 11
Do. 1863 .... 341,668 3 2
Do. 1864 .... 406,403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of...... 64,735 10
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
Life Branch.
Life Premiums for 1860 .... 73,150 s. 18 d. 6
Do. 1862 .... 105,703 1 11
Do. 1864 .... 152,159 2 0
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE AS[...] COMPANY.—The undersigned [...] issue POLICIES against FIRE on the [...] SIR CHARLES FORBES & [...]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
Fire Department.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Marine Department.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christophe Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
Directors.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
A. Hay, Esq. J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors. Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0
No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 do. do. Madapollams.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
107 do. do. T. Cloths, 8 lb., 40 lb.
5 Cases Grey and White Dhoties.
3 Bales Tarpaulins of assorted sizes.
Weston's Pully Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Domestics, White Bengally Dorias, Mull-Mulls, Agalians, Mooktas, &c., a case of Japanned Calf-skin Leathers, 2 Cases of sample Goods, comprising Pipes, Boxes, Handbags, Fiddles, Fancy Boxes, Walking Sticks, 100 Boxes of Soap (cakes), 43 remnant pieces of Woollen Cloth, &c.
Also,
On account and at the risk of Moteechund Kurrumchund:—
ex "Princess of Wales"—25 Cases of Hambro Loaf Sugar, weighing altogether cwt. 37-3-1 net.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1868.

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